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A Dream.

One night across my spirit fell
A dark and troubled dream.
I wandered, with adventurous feet,
Across death's dismal stream;

I seized a shape I knew on earth,
And asked, with anxious cry,
"Say, are you happy?" "Lo!" he groaned
"If so, should I be I?"

No aspirations and no fears,
No wants to satisfy—
Ah! well, a human soul might ask,
"If so, should I be I?"

"Breaking the Ice."

BY GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR, D. D.

'Twas the touch of mild weather that midwinter brings,
The old-fashioned Jan'ary thaw,
When snow banks, like frozen up lovers, relent,
By nature's mysterious law.

The parson was breaking the ice at his gate—
Forty, and frosty, was he—
When blue eyed Jeannie came tripping that way—
Twenty, and pretty, was she.

The parson he greeted the lamb of his fold,
As cordial as parson could be;
But over the way her blue eyes strayed,
And why, it was easy to see;

For Jerry was breaking the ice at the church—
Twenty-two, and handsome, was he;
And Jeannie (with Ida to shield her from harm)
Had errands to Jerry, had she.

So they crossed, and she took the pick from his hand,
And merrily struck a brave blow,
Then held her dainty red mitten for pay,
And laughed till her cheeks were aglow.

And the parson whispered: "She's 'breaking the ice,'
To help bashful Jerry along:
If the ice in his heart don't break for that,
It must be uncommonly strong."

So the parson kept thoughtfully picking away,
And he mused: "Ah! isn't it nice,
When a laughing girl, with her heart in her eyes,
Helps her lover to 'break the ice!'"

And he sighed: "Ah! were I but young once more!
But Jeannie, she wouldn't be here.
Ah, well, the next best thing is a fee—
They'll send for me in a year.

They'll send for me. 'Tis the old, old tale
That started in Paradise;
And the sweetest remnant of Eden that's left
Is loving—and 'breaking the ice.'"

THE MAN FROM SOLANO.

BY BRETT HARTE.

He came toward me out of an opera lobby, between the acts—a figure as remarkable as anything in the performance. His clothes, no two articles of which were of the same color, had the appearance of having been purchased and put on only an hour or two before—a fact more directly established by the clothes dealer's ticket which still adhered to his coat collar, giving the number, size and general dimensions of that garment somewhat obtrusively to an uninterested public. His trousers had a straight line down each leg as if he had been born flat, but had since developed, and there was another crease down his back like those figures children cut out of folded paper. I may add that there was no consciousness of this in his face, which was good natured, and but for a certain squareness in the angle of his lower jaw utterly uninteresting and commonplace.

"You disremember me," he said, briefly, as he extended his hand, "but I'm from Solano, in Californy. I met you there in the spring of '57. I was tendin' sheep and you was burnin' charcoal."

There was not the slightest trace of any intentional rudeness in the reminder. It was simply a statement of fact, and as such to be accepted.

"What I hailed ye for was only this," he said, after I had shaken hands with him. "I saw you a minnit ago standin' over in yon box—chirpin' with a lady—a young lady, peart and pretty. Might ye be telling me her name?"

I gave him the name of a certain noted belle of a neighboring city, who had lately stirred the hearts of the metropolis, and who was especially admired by the brilliant and fascinating young Dashboard who stood beside me.

The Man from Solano mused for a moment, and then said: "That's so! that's the name! It's the same gal!"

"You have met her, then?" I asked, in surprise.

"Ye-es," he responded slowly. "I met her about fower months ago. She'd bin makin' a tour of Californy with some friends, and I first saw her aboard the cars this side of Reno. She lost her baggage checks, and I found them on the floor, gave 'em back to her, and she thanked me. I reckon now it would be about the square thing to go in over thar and sorter recog-nize her." He stopped a moment and looked at us inquiringly.

"My dear sir," struck in the brilliant and fascinating Dashboard, "if your hesitation proceeds from any doubt of the propriety of your attire, I beg you to dismiss it from your mind at once. The tyranny of custom, it is true, compels your friend and myself to dress peculiarly, but I assure you nothing could be finer than the way that the olive green of your coat melts in the delicate yellow of your cravat, or the pearl gray of your trousers blends with the bright blue of your waistcoat and lends additional brilliancy to that massive oroide watch chain which you wear."

To my surprise, the Man from Solano did not strike him. He looked at the ironical Dashboard with grave earnestness, and then said quietly:

"Then I reckon you'd wouldn't mind shewin' me in thar?"

Dashboard was, I admit, a little staggered at this. But he recovered himself, and, bowing ironically, led the way to the box. I followed him and the Man from Solano.

Now, the belle in question happened to be a gentlewoman—descended from gentlewomen—and after Dashboard's ironical introduction, in which the Man from Solano was not spared, she comprehended the situation instantly. To Dashboard's surprise she drew a chair to her side, made the Man from Solano sit down, quietly turned her back on Dashboard, and in full view of the brilliant audience and the focus of a hundred lorgnettes, entered into conversation with him.

Here, for the sake of romance, I should like to say he became animated, and exhibited some trait of excellence—some rare wit or solid sense. But the fact is he was dull and stupid to the last degree. He persisted in keeping the conversation upon the subject of lost baggage checks, and every bright attempt of the lady to divert him failed signally. At last, to everybody's relief, he arose, and leaning over her chair, said:

"I calklate to stop over here some time, miss, and you and me bein' sorter strangers here, may be when there's any show like this goin' on you'll let me"—

Miss X. said somewhat hastily that the multiplicity of her engagements and the brief limit of her stay in New York she feared would, etc., etc. The two other ladies had their handkerchiefs over their mouths, and were staring intently on the stage, when the Man from Solano continued:

"Then, may be, miss, whenever there is a show goin' on that you'll attend, you'll just drop me word to Earle's Hotel, to this yer address," and he pulled from his pocket a dozen well-worn letters, and taking the buff envelope from one, handed it to her with something like a bow.

"Certainly," broke in the facetious Dashboard, "Miss X. goes to the Charity ball to-morrow night. The tickets are but a trifle to an opulent Californian and a man of your evident means, and the object a worthy one. You will, no doubt, easily secure an invitation.

Miss X. raised her handsome eyes for a moment to Dashboard. "By all means," she said, turning to the Man from Solano," and as Mr. Dashboard is one of the managers and you are a stranger, he will, of course, send you a complimentary ticket. I have known Mr. Dashboard long enough to know that he is invariably courteous to strangers and a gentleman." She settled herself in her chair again and fixed her eyes upon the stage.

The Man from Solano thanked the man of New York, and then, after shaking hands with everybody in the box, turned to go. When he reached the door he looked back to Miss X. and said:

"It was one of the queerest things in the world, miss, that my findin' them checks"—

But the curtain had just then risen on the garden scene in "Faust," and Miss X. was absorbed. The Man from Solano carefully shut the box door and retired. I followed him.

He was silent until he reached the lobby, and then he said, as if renewing a previous conversation: "She is a mighty peart gal—that's so. She's just my kind and will make a 'stavin' good wife."

I thought I saw danger ahead for the Man from Solano, so I hastened to tell him that she was beset by attentions, that she could have her pick and choice of the best of society, and finally, that she was, most probably, engaged to Dashboard.

"That's so," he said, quietly, without the slightest trace of feeling, "it would be mighty queer if she wasn't. But I reckon I'll steer down to the ho-tel. I don't care much for this yellin'.' (He was alluding to a cadenza of that famous cantatrice, Signora Batti Batti.) "What's the time?"

He pulled out his watch. It was such a glaring sham, so obviously bogus, that my eyes were fascinated by it. "You're looking at that watch," he said; "it's purty to look at, but she don't go worth a cent. And yet her price was $125, gold. I gobbled her up in Chatham street day before yesterday, where they were selling 'em very cheap at auction."

"You have been outrageously swindled," I said, indignantly. "Watch and chain are not worth twenty dollars."

"Are they worth fifteen?" he asked, gravely.

"Possibly."

"Then I reckon it's a fair trade. Ye see, I told 'em I was a Californian from Solano and hadn't anything about me of greenbacks. I had three slugs with me. Ye remember them slugs?" (I did; the "slug" was a "token" issued in the early days—a hexagonal piece of gold a little over twice the size of a twenty-dollar gold piece—worth and accepted for fifty dollars.)

"Well, I handed them that and they handed me the watch. You see them slugs I had made myself outer brass filings and iron pyrites, and used to slap 'em down on the boys for a bluff in a game of draw poker. You see, not being reg'lar gov'ment money, wasn't counterfeiting. I reckon they cost me, counting time and anxiety, about $15. So, if this yer watch is worth that, it's about a square game. Ain't it?"

I began to understand the Man from Solano, and said it was. He returned his watch to his pocket, toyed playfully with the chain, and remarked: "Kinder makes a man look fash'n'ble and wealthy, don't it?"

I agreed with him. "But what do you intend to do here?" I asked.

"Well, I've got a cash capital of nigh on $700. I guess until I get into reg'lar business I'll skirmish round Wall street, and sorter lay low." I was about to give him a few words of warning, but I remembered his watch, and desisted. We shook hands and parted.

A few days after I met him on Broadway. He was attired in another new suit, but I think I saw a slight improvement in his general appearance. Only five distinct colors were visible in his attire. But this, I had reason to believe afterwards, was accidental.

I asked him if he had been to the ball. He said he had. "That gal—and a mighty peart gal she was too, was there, but she sorter fought shy of me. I got this new suit to go in, but those waiters sorter run me into a private box, and I didn't get much chance to continniew our talk about them checks. But that young feller, Dashboard, was mighty perlite. He brought lots of fellers and young women round to the box to see me, and he made up a party that night to take me round Wall street and in them stock boards. And the next day he called for me and took me. And I invested about $500 in them stocks—may be more. You see, we sorter swopped stocks. You know I had ten shares in the Peacock Copper mine, that you was once secretary of."

"But those shares are not worth a cent. The whole thing exploded ten years ago."

"That's so, may be—you say so. But then I didn't know anything more about Communipaw Central, or the Naphtha Gaslight company, and so I thought it was a square game. Only I realized on the stocks I bought, and I kem up outer Wall street about $400 better. You see it was a sorter risk, after all, for them Peacock stocks might come up!"

I looked into his face; it was immeasurably serene and commonplace. I began to be a little afraid of the man; or, rather of my want of judgment of the man, and, after a few words, we shook hands and parted.

It was some months before I again saw the man from Solano. When I did I found that he had actually become a member of the stock board, and had a little office on Broad street, where he transacted a fair business. My rememberance going back to the first night I met him, I inquired if he had renewed his acquaintance with Miss X. "I heered that she was in Newport this summer, and I ran down there fur a week."

"And you talked with her about the baggage checks?"

"No," he said, seriously, "she gave me a commission to buy some stocks for her. You see, I guess them fash'nble fellers sorter got to runnin' her about me, and so she put our acquaintance on a square business footing. I tell you, she's a right peart girl. Did ye hear of the accident that happened to her?"

I had not.

"Well, you see, she was out yachting, and I managed through one of those fellers to get an invite, too. The whole thing was got up by a man that they say is going to marry her. Well, one afternoon the boom swings round in a little squall and knocks her overboard. There was an awful excitement—you've heard about it, may be?"

No! But I saw it all with a romancer's instinct in a flash of poetry! This poor fellow, debarred through uncouthness from expressing his affection for her, had at last found his fitting opportunity. He had—

"Thar was an awful row," he went on, "I ran out on the taffrail, and there a dozen yards away was that purty creature, that peart gal and I"—

"You jumped for her?" I said, hastily.

"No!" he said gravely. "I let the other man do the jumping. I sorter looked on."

I stared at him in astonishment.

"No!" he went on, seriously. "He was the man who jumped—that was just then his 'put'—his line of business. You see, if I had waltzed over the side of that ship, and cavoorted in, and flummuxed round and finally flopped to the bottom, that other man would have jumped natural-like and saved her, and ez he was going to marry her any way, I don't exactly see where I'd hev been represented in the transaction. But don't you see, ef, after he'd jumped and hadn't got her, he'd gone down himself, I'd hev the next best chance, and the advantage of heving him outer the way. You see, you don't understand me—I don't think you did in Californy."

"Then he did save her?"

"Of course. Don't you see she was all right. If he'd missed her I'd have chipped in. Thar warn't no sense in my doing his duty onless he failed."

Somehow the story got out. The Man from Solano as a butt became more popular than ever, and of course received invitations to burlesque receptions, and naturally met a great many people whom otherwise he could not have seen. It was observed also that his $700 was steadily growing, and that he seemed to be getting on in his business. Certain Californian stocks which I have seen quietly interred in the old days in the tombs of their fathers, where magically revived; and I remember, as one who has seen a ghost, to have been shocked as I looked over the quotations one morning to have seen the ghostly face of the "Dead Beat Beach Mining Co.," rouged and plastered, looking out from the columns of the morning paper. At last a few people began to respect, or suspect, the Man of Solano. At last, suspicion culminated with this incident.

He had long expressed a wish to belong to a certain "fash'n'ble" club, and with a view of burlesque he was invited to visit the club, where a series of ridiculous entertainments were given him, winding up with a card party. As I passed the steps of the club house early next morning, I overheard two or three members talking excitedly.

"He cleaned everybody out. Why, he must have raked in nigh on $40,000."

"Who?" I asked.

"The Man from Solano."

As I turned away, one of the gentlemen, a victim, noted for his sporting propensities, followed me, and laying his hand on my shoulder, asked:

"Tell me fairly now. What business did your friend follow in California?"

"He was a shepherd."

"A what?"

"A shepherd. Tended his flocks on the honey scented hills of Solano."

"Well, all I can say is, blast your California pastorals!"—*New York Sun.*

Our New Minister's Wife's Bonnet.

Well, Sophronia Ann, I'm glad you've come. A great many things has happened since you were here in house cleanin' time. You know then I hadn't been near the Methodist church for nigh on to a month; an all Clarence Center was a-laughin', an' a making fun of our new minister's wife. How dreadful they did talk 'bout that blue velvet bonnet of hern! At last the women in the church couldn't stand it no longer; so they went to Miss Brown, an' they told her that people thought she were a injurin' an' a-keepin' back the Lord's work, by a-wearin' sich a wicked, worldly bonnet. An' then says Miss Brown: "Ladies, I should like a new bonnet very much. The blue velvet was my wedding hat, nearly two years ago. Since then my husband has been so poorly paid he has not been able to buy me anything new. So I have been obliged to wear this hat summer and winter." Now, Sister Pipkin she had an old black silk apron, jest as good as new, an' she said if the others would take hold an' help, she would have a sewin' bee, an' make up Miss Brown a decent bonnet. I didn't care nothin' 'bout the bonnet, but seein' Miss Pipkin was a-goin' to the pains of a-gittin' up a supper I thot I'd go and help 'em. Well, if I do say it, we made one of the purtiest bonnets you ever laid eyes on. There was none of them high-falutin' things about that bonnet. An' we sent it to her that very night. Now in meetin', next Sunday mornin', they all looked at Miss Brown's seat to see how the new bonnet looked on her head, but she wasn't there. After the prayer was over who should they see but Miss Brown a-comin' up the aisle, a-holdin' her head higher than a kite. An' do you suppose she had on our new bonnet? No, indeed! But she did have one of them new black felt hats that come way down over a person's eyes, an' are all covered with black hen's feathers. It looked a great sight wuss than her old one. An' the meanest of all was, next mornin', when old Byer the washwoman, came to do Miss Pipkin's washin', she had on that very same black silk bonnet that we had took sich pains to make for Miss Brown.—*Woman's Journal.*

An Admiral's History.

A correspondent of the Portland *Press* gives some interesting particulars concerning the late Admiral Alden's family. His grandfather was Robert Tate, the fourth son of George Tate of London, who came to this country some time before the year 1756. George Tate had been a seamen on board the first Russian frigate that ever went to sea. When he came to America he built a large two story, gambrel roofed house at Stroud water, Me., which yet stands unaltered, outside or inside, and is the best example in that vicinity of the prevailing style of good houses at that time. He died there in 1794, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, leaving four sons, all born in England. His third son, George, entered the Russian naval service. Catharine II. appointed him lieutenant in 1770, and she afterward raised him to the rank of rear admiral. Alexander I. made him first admiral and a member of the Russian senate. For his gallant services at the siege of Ismail he received from the Empress Catharine a gold medal bearing her likeness and suitable inscriptions. He also received from the different sovereigns under whom he served the badges of the orders of St. Waldimer, St. Alexander Newski, St. Ann, and the military order of St. John. He died in the service in 1821, unmarried, highly honored and respected. His last visit to Maine was in 1819, when he erected a handsome monument to his father and mother at Stroudwater. The fourth son of George Tate, Robert, had one son and several daughters. One of the latter was the wife of Capt. James Alden of Portland, and the mother of Admiral Alden. One of Admiral Alden's sisters married T. S. Arthur, of Philadelphia, the well known author.

The Wheat Crop.

The receipts of wheat at the principal markets of the West for seven weeks ending February 17, in three years were as follows:

Years.	Bushels.
1877	2,371,678
1876	4,902,278
1875	5,522,052

The visible supplies at the principal points of accumulation on the seventeenth of February, were as follows:

Years.	Bushels.
1877	11,088,627
1876	17,089,460
1875	12,201,784

These figures have, of course, no reference to the movement and stocks on the Pacific slope.

THE DEAD CAMILLE.

Her Secret Marriage with Henry Herbert Byrne—Why they Separated—Pursued by the Shadow of an Erring Sister's Sin

The true cause of the separation between Mr. Byrne and the late Matilda Heron is now published for the first time. Miss Heron made her *debut* in San Francisco December 26th, 1853, and, making a wonderful success, fame and wealth were rapidly acquired. Among the host of friends her talents gathered around her none were more assiduous in their attentions than Henry Byrne, and their friendship having developed into a deep affection it was an earnest wish of his that she should leave her profession and become his wife. This Miss Heron did not want to do then, as already arrangements had been completed for her brother to escort her abroad, and she desired to defer her marriage until after her return and the fulfilment of two theatrical engagements she had made—one in Pittsburgh and one in New York city. At last, moved by his frequent solicitations, she consented to a secret marriage and became Mr. Byrne's wife, both determining not to reveal their relation to each other until after her return and the completion of her contracts to play in the two cities above mentioned.

With loving words and bright hopes for the future they parted, the wife, accompanied by her niece and brother, to go in one of her father's vessels to Europe; the husband, with fond expectancy, to await her return as the realization of all his dreams of happiness. Miss Heron had been absent some time when a large number of prominent gentlemen of California met at a social dinner, Mr. Byrne making one of the party. The conversation turning upon women, mention was made of Miss Heron's remarkable abilities, when some one sneeringly alluded to her being an actress. At this Mr. Byrne requested "that Miss Heron be spoken of with more respect, as he would answer for her being a lady." One of the party satirically remarked: "Probably she is as much of a lady as the original of this," taking a daguerreotype from his pocket and handing it to his next neighbor at the table, who, in turn, passed it to another. Every one upon seeing it exclaimed: "Miss Heron!" Mr. Byrne, upon looking at it, said: "My God! where did you get this?" "Gentlemen," replied the owner of the picture, "that is not Miss Heron, but a picture of her sister, called Kate Ridgely, and the proprietress of a gilded palace of sin in New York, known as the 'House of Mirrors.'" The effect of this statement upon Mr. Byrne may be imagined, he being an excessively proud man.

The irregularities and uncertainties of the mails was Mr. Byrne's excuse for not writing about this affair to Miss Heron, and he long kept brooding over the matter. Her silence on the subject he is said to have considered willful deception on her part, and gradually his mind became biased against her. Upon her return to this country, he met her at Pittsburgh, and he at once broached the subject that seemed of such importance to him, "reproaching her for bringing a stain upon his name and deceiving him." "How could he take her to California and acknowledge her as his wife when her sister's position was the talk of the State?" This and much more he said, and those knowing Miss Heron's high spirit and integrity of purpose will not wonder at the reply she made him.

"Seventeen years ago (she said) I remember, as a child, seeing a young widowed sister an inmate of my father's house; then she disappeared, my brother followed, was absent two or three days, and returned, bringing her little girl of two years back with him. The child was brought up in my father's house, but the mother's name was never mentioned in the family. I have heard that I remarkably resembled, in form and face, that sister; but since childhood I have never seen her. What temptations or trials caused her to fall I do not know; but wherever she is my prayers will follow her. As for my not showing you this blotted page in our family history, I did not think of it in connection with our affairs; but now, thank heaven! our marriage was a secret one. You return to the friends whose noble occupation is the bandying about of a woman's fame. With them cherish your spotless name. I am not ashamed of mine, but will cling to it, and from henceforth will be wedded to my profession." After reflection changed Mr. Byrne's views of the subject. He followed Miss Heron to New York, urged her to forgive his injustice and return with him to San Francisco; but all his persuasions, aided by the entreaties of her brother (whom he had enlisted in his cause), did not avail to change her decision. Ambition took the place of love and made her heart dumb to all his pleadings. Finding there was no hope he finally consented to a separation, though neither of them ever obtained a divorce.

On being asked recently why she did not refute the aspersions made upon her character by publishing the true facts connected with the separation of Mr. Byrne and herself Miss Heron said: "I cannot do it. The sister who was the unfortunate cause of our trouble could not cling to evil; bitterly repentant, she changed her course of life and at last married a gentleman of position and wealth, after making him acquainted with the errors of her past. Now she is aged, and her days are spent in doing good to others. If I wrote a vindication of myself the public would expect names and particulars regarding her, which would tend to wound and humiliate her deeply; therefore I will bear it for my sister's sake." Thought her hearers then, Matilda Heron, your insanity does not reach your heart, or if such a resolve is the result of mania God grant more persons in this world may turn mad.

The funds with which she was enabled to go to California to contest the will of Mr. Byrne were part of the proceeds of a grand benefit tendered her by generous dramatic friends in New York. The benefit was a splendid success, but a man who managed to get possession of the money swindled Miss Heron out of all except a few hundred dollars.

The Emperor William's Speech.

The German Reichstag being opened the emperor made a speech in which he adverted to the depressed state of commerce and industry, and also to the deficiency in the budget. It proposed that the deficiency, amounting to 25,500,000 marks, be met by raising the matriculatory contributions payable by the States. The speech also refers to Eastern affairs, and expresses the opinion that the peace of Europe will not be broken. The dangers which might result from the Eastern question, still unsolved, threaten Germany in a less degree than any other country.

Should the expectations now entertained, based upon the promises of the Porte on the one hand and the opening of negotiations for peace on the other, with Servia and Montenegro, fail to be realized, the imperial government, while recognizing the fact that the present question does not prescribe any precise line of conduct for itself, will continue to exert its influence, as hitherto, on behalf of the protection of the Christians in Turkey, and of the preservation of the peace of Europe, above all things, however, strengthening its own good relations with governments, allied or otherwise, friendly to it.

MISS MARY DANCER'S MONEY.

The Amount and Circumstances of Her Private Bequests—How a Gambler's Daughter Remembered Little Acts of Kindness.

It is told as something very strange that though the late Matthias M. Dancer was a gambler, both his wife and daughter were of a very religious turn of mind, and his brother a clergyman in good standing. Mr. Dancer's habits of life caused his family much trouble, since it really ostracized them from the society for which they were both mentally and morally qualified. Though the habits and character of Mrs. Dancer and of the late Mary M. Dancer were well known to their neighbors, they were treated with great discourtesy; and in passing them in the street, some even drew away as though in fear of being contaminated. This general slight troubled them greatly, especially Miss Dancer, and feeling that people did not care to associate with the family of a gambler, they lived quietly and unostentatiously, seldom going out unless necessity forced them to do so, and never courting the acquaintance of others. Some twenty years ago Mr. Dancer was struck with paralysis, and afterwards was moody and petulant. His wife and daughter were often advised to have him sent to a lunatic asylum or to some place where he could be kept under restraint, but to such suggestions Miss Dancer invariably replied: "He is my father, and while I have breath left in my body I shall love him and make him as happy as possibly. It is my duty to do so." Her father seemed devotedly attached to her. He made her a present of the house on Eleventh street where they lived, and one Christmas brought home a big bundle of newspapers addressed to her. After paper on paper had been taken off and when the bundle had been reduced to the size of a large apple a roll of something dark fell upon the floor. On examination, it proved to be $30,000 in bank notes. At the time of the robbery of bonds from their house Mrs. Dancer was very roughly treated by the robbers. Her throat was so lacerated by the cords with which she had been bound that she could eat nothing, and for some time it was thought that she would not live. Mrs. Mary White, a lady who lived opposite, heard of this, and for a long time made soups for her daily, and did many other little acts of kindness for her. When Mrs. Dancer got well she said that Mrs. White had saved her life, and expressed a desire to repay her in some way. Mr. Dancer also insisted that something must be done for her, and was very profuse with his thanks and gratitude. At length one day Miss Dancer called on Mrs. White and presented her with a very pretty silver soup ladle, saying that she would like to do still more for her. Though Mrs. White was by no means wealthy, yet she positively refused to take anything but the soup ladle in repayment of her kindness. But Miss Dancer often said after this that she should have her way about it; that she would not be crossed in her will, and that she should do something more for her friend, whether she consented or not; so it appears by Miss Dancer's will, lately admitted to probate, that Mrs. Mary White, for many acts of kindness, is a legatee for $5,000. It was totally unexpected on her part, and when she was informed of it she nearly fainted, she was so astonished.

Two years ago, when Mrs. and Miss Dancer were at the seaside, they became acquainted with a clergyman by the name of Lee, who was at the same place with his family. He was poor both in health and in purse. By his kindness and good sense he came into the favor of Miss Dancer, who, seeing that he was worthy, left him $10,000. Miss Dancer's aunt, Mrs. Mary Ann Golder, adopted a little boy some years ago. Where she found him no one seems to know, but he was evidently a waif. He has shown himself grateful by his obedience, and as a reward for just gratitude he receives $5,000 by Miss Dancer's will.

All the furniture in the house 50 West Eleventh street, together with her wearing apparel, jewelry and personal ornaments, Miss Dancer bequeathed to her aunts, Mrs. Mary Ann Golder and Mrs. Susan Robinson, "share and share alike, and to each she also left $10,000. To her cousins, Willian Golder, Autoinette Golder, Emily Golder and Mary Pagarin, Mrs. Frances T. Avery, Cordelia Briggs and Alexander Cubberly, $10,000 each, and to the two children of Mrs. Cubberly $5,000 each. To the Rev. Charles S. Harrow, at present the pastor of the Central Methodist church, in Seventh avenue, $10,000, and to his sister, $5,000. To Mrs. Adele Oakley, of Norwood, N. J., she left $500 "for the uses and purposes" of a church in that place. To Thomas F. Jeremiah, her executor, she left $20,000. To Adeline Sanford, of Wood's Hole, Mass., she bequeathed $10,000. To Elias T. Dancer, her cousin, she bequeathed the satisfaction of a mortgage made by him to her on some property in Pennsylvania. To George F. Stevens, whom she was to have married, she bequeathed $30,000, and to his two sisters, $1,000 each. She bequeathed her house and lot, 111 East Twenty-fourth street, to the executor of her will, to be held by him in trust to pay taxes, insurance, repairs, and to pay the net income to Mrs. Ruth Coffa as long as she shall live, and at her death the house and lot is to go, in fee simple, to her son, Nathan Coffa. Miss Dancer also provided that a lot be purchased for her in Greenwood Cemetery, and that a tomb, costing not more than $25,000, should be built on it, and that the bodies of her father, her aunt, Mrs. Golder, and her child, George Whitfield Brantingham and George F. Stevens should be placed in it with her own.

This will was made by Miss Dancer only in case she should die before she came into full possession of her property, when she intended to give outright to the various charitable societies the amount named in her will, and it was under this provision that Mr. Jeremiah consented to act as her executor. She was not a "religious recluse," as she has been styled, but on the contrary was in some doubt about her religion. She was active in the works of her church, but was not bigoted in her religious ideas. She did not confine herself to one church, but went to those of several denominations. The Dancers seem to have had very few friends in this city, and even Mr. Jeremiah, though he has known the family for many years, has never been inside of their house more than four or five times.

Miss Dancer died on the eleventh of February, and on the Saturday previous she called on Mr. Jeremiah at his place of business, and told him that she was to be married the next Wednesday. He expressed surprise, as he had not previously known that she had been receiving attentions from anybody, but she told him that, about two years before, her mother had become acquainted with a gentleman named Stevens, and before she died expressed a wish that he should marry her daughter. In response to this information Mr. Jeremiah congratulated his visitor, and in response to her request that he should get for her a diamond brooch which she had given him for safe keeping, he told her that it was in the safe deposit vaults, but that he would get it for her on Monday and bring it to his office. Before she left Mr. Jeremiah observed that she was looking much better than usual, and she replied: "I'm not so well as I look; I have a strange feeling of illness about me that I cannot describe." On Monday, when Mr. Jeremiah went to his office, he took with him the diamond brooch, but, instead of finding Miss Dancer there, he found Mr. Stevens, who told him, with tears in his eyes, that she was dead. During a violent fit of vomiting she had burst a blood vessel at the base of her brain.

Miss Dancer was thirty-five years of age, and is said to have been very prepossessing in manner and appearance. Matthias Dancer, her father, was probably the most successful sporting man of his time. He was originally a blacksmith, but abandoned the anvil for the faro table and kept several establishments in this city. At his bank at No. 8 Barclay street he is said to have taken in over $1,500,000 during the war. He saved his money, and at his death in August last he left a fortune of some $700,000. This he divided equally between his wife and daughter, but Mrs. Dancer survived her husband only three months, and the entire fortune came into Miss Dancer's possession. Besides the legacies already mentioned, she left bequests amounting to $325,000 to various charitable institutions in this city.

The scene at Miss Dancer's funeral is said to have been most affecting. Not more than twelve persons were there. When the time came to close the coffin, Mr. Stevens, her *fiance*, arose, with his face perfectly white and his teeth set, and staggered, rather than walked, toward the coffin. He knelt beside it without saying a word, and with his face turning red and pale by turns, looked imploringly around and fell back. He was raised to his feet and taken away. The spectators thought he would go mad. It was the day set by the deceased for their marriage, so her funeral was on her wedding day and her bridal costume was her shroud.—*New York World.*

Preparing Cod Fish for Market.

A correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette* gives the history of a cod fish from the moment when, on the hook of the fisherman, it is dragged from its native element till it disappears down the human throat on the banks of the Amazon, the Parana, the Tagus, or the Po: After a few expiring wriggles—and it is a comfort to be informed by naturalists that fish are almost insensible to pain—the cod is flung from the fisherman's boat upon the rough stage, where it is received by the "cut-throat," who, with a sharp knife, lays open the fish across the throat and down the belly, and passes it to the header. This operator proceeds to extract the liver, which is dropped into a vessel by his side, to be converted into codliver oil. He then extracts the entrails and wrenches off the head, and throws these into another receptacle, to be preserved for the farmer, to mix with bog and earth, thus forming a most fertilizing compost for his fields. The tongues, however, are taken out, and also the sounds, and these, fresh or pickled, are an excellent article of food. The fish is then passed to the splitter, who, by a dexterous movement, cuts out the backbone nearly to the tail, and thus lays the fish entirely open, and capable of being laid flat on its back. This is the nicest part of the operation, and the splitter always commands higher wages than the rest of the operators. The salter next takes the fish and washes it well from all particles of blood, salts it, and places it in piles to drain. After laying the proper length of time it is washed, and spread to dry on the "flake," which is formed of spruce boughs, supported by a framework resting on upright poles. Here the cod are spread out individually to bleach by exposure to sun and air, and during this process require constant attention. At night, or on the approach of rain, they are made up into little round heaps, with the skin outward, in which state they look very much like small haycocks. When the "bloom," or whitish appearance, which for a time they assume, comes out on the dried fish, the process is finished, and they are quite ready for storing. On being conveyed to the premises of the exporting merchant, they are first "culled," or assorted, into four different kinds, known as "Merchantable," "Madeira," "West India," and "Dun," or broken fish. The first is the best quality, the second a grade lower, the third is intended for the stomachs of negroes, and the fourth, which is incapable of keeping, is used at home. The cod sent to hot countries are packed by screw power into small casks called "drums;" those which go the Mediterranean are usually exported in bulk. Large quantities of dried cod fish are shipped to Brazil, and there is hardly an inhabited corner of that vast empire where the Newfoundland cod is not to be found, being carried on the backs of mules from the seacoast into the most distant provinces of the interior. The negroes of the West Indies welcome it as a grateful addition to their vegetable diet. To all parts of the Mediterranean it finds its way, Italians, Greeks and Sicilians equally relishing the produce of the sea harvest. The Spaniards and Portuguese are our best customers, and all over the sunny peninsula the "bucalo" is a standing dish. In the warmer regions of the earth the people seem to have a special liking for the dried and salted cod, and to them it is an almost indispensable article of food.

Fertilizing Influence of Snow.

Snow is often called the "poor man's manure;" and if it is true that it has any manural value, the farmer's prospects for the next season are certainly flattering. The body of snow upon the ground in all the Northern and Middle States is very great, and millions of acres of land are covered by it as with a blanket of the whitest wool. It is probable that seldom, perhaps never, has so wide an area of our country been covered as during the month of January, 1877. The question whether snow is capable of affording to lands any of the elements of fertility is one often asked; and in reply, the Boston *Journal of Chemistry* says that it probably is. The atmosphere holds ammonia and some other nitrogenous products,* which are without doubt brought to the soil by snowflakes as well as by rain drops.

Experiments both here and abroad would seem to prove the truth of this conclusion.

Rains are not only valuable for the moisture which they supply, but for what they bring to us from the atmosphere. During a thunder storm nitric acid is produced in considerable quantities; and dissolved in the rain drops to a high degree of attenuation, its effects upon soils are highly salutary, as the nitrogen permeates the entire soil.

Oxen in Harness.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye* prints the following: A sight that attracted many spectators appeared on our streets the other day. It was a team of oxen attached to a wood wagon. They were equipped in full harness even to the bits. The collars and hames, instead of being placed as when on the equine beast, they rather were placed right the reverse—upside down. Yet they were in proper position, for they could be adjusted to an ox in no other manner. The driver, a hale old farmer, employed the old original horse vernacular: "Get up," "whoa," "back," and made no use of "gee" and "haw."

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Practical Farm Notes.

BARLEY.—Skillful management is required to succeed with this crop. Peculiar soils are required to produce a clear, thin skinned, bright colored sample, such as brings the best price in the market. A friable, clean, mellow, dry, limestone clay loam is perhaps the best soil, but some lighter soils, that are warm and rich, will produce good barley. The soil must be thoroughly worked, and free from weeds. Barley should always be drilled, and the seed placed at an even depth below the surface. There is no better crop with which to sow to clover.

Oats will succeed upon soils where barley would fail. A rough sod and a moist soil will grow good oats; it is the best spring crop for a reclaimed swamp or a newly broken clayey meadow. Two and a half bushels of seed per acre is light seeding; three bushels, if drilled, or three and a half, if broadcast, is sometimes sown with good results. The thick seeding yields a finer stalk, which makes a more desirable fodder than stouter straw.

Oats and peas, sown together, produce a very nutritious fodder. The two crops together, upon one acre of good soil, will yield nearly, if not quite, as much fodder as would an acre of each sown separately. We have sown two bushels of oats and six pecks of peas to the acre. If sown early, the fodder may be cut for soiling cows or horses in May or June, and a succession for continuous use may be sown every two weeks until early in May. Roll the ground after sowing, so that the crop may be cut with a mower, which may easily be done, as the oats support the peas and prevent lodging.

Other fodder crops are barley and tares, or vetches, spring rye, and in the Southern States the cowpea may be added to these. A few acres of some early fodder crops will be found very useful for feeding green, or for cutting and curing for hay.

POTATOES.—Earlier planting than usual will be advisable. Few plant early enough, and now that the Colorado beetle is around very early, it will be well to get the start of him. We have planted as soon as the frost was out of the ground and the soil dry, without heeding occasional night frosts. When the potatoes appear above ground, an inch of earth thrown over them with the hoe, or a light furrow, will be sufficient protection, and if the tops are nipped, the plants will sprout again.

THE COLORADO BEETLE.—Where this pest has been around for years past, it is not feared. No one thinks of being much troubled about it. Yet we hear farmers ask: "Shall we plant any potatoes this year or not?" Potatoes must be raised, even if the beetle has to be fought, and paris green is a safe and effective remedy when properly used.

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE.—These crops are much improved by harrowing. If the ground is dry, the plants will not be harmed, but the crust will be loosened, earth will be drawn over plants that have been heaved, and the just starting weeds will be killed. The Thomas harrow, having light, slanting teeth, is admirable for this work, but the common harrow may be used instead of it.—*Agriculturist.*

A Cheap Food for Cattle.

A Maryland farmer has prepared what he calls a cheap food for cattle. He sowed land in corn, and the first of October, when it was in tassel, he had it cut down with a reaper and passed through the ordinary process of chopping, using for that purpose an ordinary feed cutter. The fodder thus produced was mixed with straw in the proportion of four-fifths corn fodder to one-fifth straw. It was then put in trenches, trampled down, and covered with earth. The fodder remained in this state until last Christmas day, when the trenches were opened and the fodder taken out and fed to the cattle. The fodder was found to be in as perfect a state of preservation as when it was first put in, and the cattle seemed to relish it from the first, and now prefer it to any other kind of feed. The cost of producing this fodder was only about one dollar a ton, which is only one-twentieth as much as the cost of timothy hay, which is not equal to it in any respect. If the land is planted early in the spring, twenty or thirty tons can be raised to the acre, but in France the land is highly manured and the corn is sowed only two feet apart, which often makes the yield as high as eighty tons to the acre. The same land can afterward be planted in barley, and loses none of its strength by the planting of the corn, as it is a principle in agriculture that the strength of the land is only lost in the formation of the grain. By the use of this fodder every farm of one hundred acres, planted with ten acres of this fodder, would be able to fatten one hundred head of cattle during the winter, which would yield a profit of fifty per cent., besides the immense advantage of having such an amount of stable manure, which in itself, if utilized, would pay for the fodder thus used.

The advantages of this method is best shown by a comparison between the cost of production of this fodder and the cost of timothy hay:

Phosphates, ten acres, at $16	$160
Team and plow for thirty days	60
Man to tend the team	15
Cutting	15
Hauling and preserving	250
Total cost	$500

A fair estimate of the crop of these ten acres would be five hundred tons. Five hundred tons of timothy hay would cost $10,000, and as this five hundred tons of chopped fodder will answer the same purposes as the timothy hay, it is easily seen that every community can thus raise its own meat at about half the cost to import it.

Pruning Apple Trees in Winter.

In carrying out the practical details of every day work in the garden or orchard, one must often take time by the forelock, and adapt his work to the circumstances, or else neglect it altogether. The best time to remove a branch or limb of any size from a bearing apple tree is during midsummer, when the sap is flowing freely. If taken off then, the wound will heal over much sooner than in cold weather. But there are many practical obstacles in the way of pruning fruit trees at that time of the year. There are a thousand other things to be done then, each one of which seems more pressing, and cannot be overlooked or neglected without immediate loss to the crop. But while the winter is not the best time to prune apple trees, it is far better to do it then than not at all. Apple trees, whether young or old, should have their heads left open and free at all times. The young succulent growth, that very often starts out on the branches of old trees, should be cut out clean every winter, and never allowed to remain the second year. In young and thrifty apples there is always danger of getting the heads too compact, allowing too much wood to remain. The damage coming from this practice soon shows itself in the inferior sized fruit growing on these overcrowded parts of the trees. During January and February the apple trees should be carefully examined, and the pruning knife and saw used wherever necessary. In cutting or sawing off a branch more than a couple of inches in diameter, it is better to cover over the wound with a thin paste of gum shellac dissolved in alcohol. This protection from the weather will hasten the healing of the wound, and prevent rotting from the water settling in the edges. In starting young trees it is seldom found necessary to shorten back the young shoots, in forming the heads. The main object to be gained is to thin out and keep the top free and open, so that the sun and air can have easy access to all parts. The bodies of both old and young trees should be kept clean, and examined closely, twice a year, for the borers, that prove so destructive unless kept under by constant vigilance. These work their way under the bark, and, if not checked, will eventually girdle and destroy the tree, no matter how large or vigorous it may be.—*Scribner's.*

Medical Hints.

TOOTHACHE.—1. Take of creosote, one drachm; rectified spirits of wine, half an ounce; distilled water, half a pint. Mix. The mixture is to be used daily and habitually. Let the tooth brush be first moistened with the mixture and applied to the teeth and then a little cold water; afterward whatever tooth powder a person may be in the habit of using. 2. Alum reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirit of ether, seven drachms. Mix, and apply them to the tooth. 3. Take of compound tincture of Benjamin, and Battley's solution of opium, of each, one drachm. Mix. A little of this mixture, dropped on cotton and applied to the hollow and along the gum of a decayed and a painful tooth, will afford great and sometimes effectual relief.

HOT WATER AS A LINIMENT.—"The patient," writes a physician, "was engaged in a machine shop, and while his hand was upon the anvil of a trip hammer the hammer, weighing seven hundred pounds, fell. It so happened that a file was on the anvil, and in this way the force of the hammer was arrested about half an inch before it reached its bed. When the hand was examined it was found that the whole palm was a mass of pulp. The metacarpal bones were comminuted extensively, and there was apparently but small chance of saving the hand. It was, however, placed in hot water, and kept there for two or three weeks, and then taken out and dressed. In three months the patient was sufficiently well to leave the hospital, and now—nine months after the accident—he is able to move the fingers, and has quite a useful hand." Bruises and injuries do much better when treated with hot than with cold water. The temperature should be about 103 degrees Fahrenheit. Another case is reported of compound fracture and dislocation of the ankle joint, in which the proximal end of the first metatarsal bone protruded from the foot. The dislocation was reduced and the foot placed in hot water. At the end of a week it was taken out and dressed in the ordinary manner. The foot is now doing well and promises a good result.

Some Points in Cheese Making.

At a recent meeting of the American Dairymen's Association, Prof. Arnold, in reply to questions, said that one of the greatest difficulties in cheese making was that of maintaining an even heat in the curds. One reason why American cheese failed when it became old was the inequality with which it was ripened, owing to the almost unavoidable differences in temperature in the mass. His idea was to keep up throughout the heat at which the rennet was applied, and to remove the whey from the curd as it formed. The best Swiss cheese makers heated the milk to 120 degrees, applied the rennet at that temperature, and maintained it throughout. The invention of a vat which would allow an even temperature to be maintained should be the principal object of experiments among dairymen. He did not regard the formation of acid as very important; in fact, the peculiar nutty flavor was found in cheese made with the least acidulation, as the essential oils were not cut by the action of the acid. Lactic acid in small quantities, however, helped the action of the rennet, but he did not believe in the use of muriatic, sulphuric or nitric acids. The reason he recommended the removal of the whey as fast as it formed, was that in warm weather foreign ferments were developed, producing undesirable taints which were reflected upon the curds.

Sam's Bargain.

General R——, as he was called, had a son named Sam who was considered, by those who knew him best, rather stupid; but that he had distinguished himself once and proved that he was good at a trade there is no denying.

Sam owned a dog that was a constant source of annoyance to the old gent, who hated dogs in general, and Sam's in particular.

The general never tried to conceal his dislike, but on the contrary, showed it in various ways; such as throwing hot water on his defenseless back, trying on several occasions to drown him, and in many ways showing him that he was not his friend.

The dog revenged this by giving midnight serenades under his window, chasing his hens, killing his young ducks, and by stealing more rations than two dogs could possibly eat.

He had offered every inducement to Sam to sell his dog, give him away, kill him, or get rid of him in some way; but Sam loved his "dog" and the dog loved him, and Sam vowed they should not be parted; consequently the old gentleman was surprised, on coming home to dinner one day, to hear Sam exclaim:

"Father, I've sold my dog!"

"Sold your dog?" said the general. "Well I am glad you were sensible enough to sell him. A dog is a nuisance any way. I will make you a present by-and-bye, Sam."

"Yes, sir, I got sixteen dollars for him."

"What!" exclaimed the general.

"I got sixteen dollars for him," said Sam.

"You don't mean to say you got sixteen dollars for your dog, do you?"

"Well, yes," replied Sam, "I got four pups worth four dollars apiece!"

Indian Relics.

The Indian relics discovered by the Rev. J. Gass in a mound near Davenport, Iowa, continue to evoke discussion. They consist of tablets of dark colored slate, with pictorial engravings, one of which represents a funeral pyre or a sacrifice, around which a dance is taking place; twenty-two stars and the sun and moon are also shown, and there are two lines of a written language in unknown characters. On the reverse of the tablet, which is rather less than a foot square and about one and one-half inches thick, there are sketches of men, several quadrupeds (including two mastodons), some birds and trees. Another tablet has a dial with four concentric circles, within which are marked the four cardinal points and twelve equi-distant characters supposed to represent the signs of the zodiac. There is no doubt that these relics were found along with human remains, among layers of shell, in a mound. If put there for the purpose of imposture, they have been skillfully placed. All authorities agree that if the relics are genuine they are by far the most important archæological treasures yet found in this country.

Items of Interest.

The Japanese are manufacturing water-proof boots of paper.

The Rothschilds have five family mansions in Paris, valued at 100,000,000 francs.

During the year 1876 the United States yielded 420,000,000 pounds of rosin.

There are in England eleven times as many accidents from broken rails in the cold as compared with the warm quarters of the year.

A Detroit restaurateur hangs out a sign of "free chops," and when the old loafers come around he shows them an ax and a woodpile.

Two dogs fought in a Kentucky pit until both were disabled; and then their masters fought with pistols until one was mortally wounded.

A Kentucky editor remarks that ninety-nine out of a hundred people make a great mistake when they cut off a dog's tail, in throwing away the wrong end.

Governor Newbold, of Iowa, delivered the best inaugural address ever listened to from a governor. After taking the oath of office he said: "I'll do the best I can."

"Grandma, why don't you keep a servant any longer?" "Well, you see, my child, I am getting old now, and can't take care of one as I used to, you know."

In the economy of nature nothing is lost. The inside of an orange may refresh one man, while the outside of the same fruit may serve to break another man's leg.

Connecticut's Centennial commissioners will use the balance of the appropriation for the Philadelphia display toward representing the State at the Paris Exposition.

In the twelve months ending the thirty-first of March, 1876, there were 796 convictions for illicit distilling in Ireland to one in Scotland and eight in England.

An English critic says that the habit of dressing children for fancy ball and concert exhibitions induces in the children a foolish conceit and an immoral tone of ideas.

No man should be too sure in speaking of the advent of spring. He may wake up some morning and find that his winter clothes have all been made over for the boys.

The San Francisco common council has has passed a special bill permitting a certain Chinaman to carry a pistol three months because his life is threatened by persons against whom he has testified.

"Piety," remarked an Arkansas preacher to his congregation the other day, "does not consist in noise. The Lord can see you give to the needy just as easily as he can hear you pray the roof off."

Surprise is the essence of wit; but sometimes when a man is climbing down a ladder in a hurry and never finds out that one of the rounds is gone until he tries to step on it, it never seems very funny to him.

Scene—Recitation room in natural history. Instructor: "Mr. X, have you ever put your head down on one's breast and listened to the heart beats as Huxley describes them?" Mr. X (blushingly): "Yes, sir."

In the early part of the present century John Alsop, a rich eccentric Englishman, left his daughters as a legacy their weight in one pound bank notes. When weighing day came, the eldest got £51,200; the youngest, £57,344.

The talk about blue glass has had the effect of sending tramps about the country peddling blue glass spectacles, with forged certificates from distinguished physicians. Farmers should beware of spoiling their eye sight.

A man who had shot himself was found lying in a San Francisco street. He was asked his motive for the act. "None of your business; and you're no gentleman if you inquire into the private affairs of a stranger," was the reply.

In Worcester, England, a farm laborer was fined $12 and costs by a petty sessions court for having refused to obey the lawful commands of his employer. He had been working fourteen hours, and the "lawful request" was that he should continue and load three wagons more.

It is reported that a certain old geologist, who was a bachelor, boasted that every rock was as familiar to him as A B C. A lady who heard him, said that she knew of a rock which he did not know. "Name it, madam," said the angry Cœlebs, and the lady replied: "It is rock the cradle, sir."

Good Deacon B. having, as some of his friends thought, shown too little interest in the public affairs of the day, was charged by a brother with being "on the fence." "Yes, I am on the fence," was the reply, "and there I propose to remain as long as it's so confounded muddy on both sides."

A party of robbers boarded a locomotive at Long Point, Ind., killed the engineer, set the engine in motion, and drew an Adams' express car away to a convenient place for rifling. This was in 1875. A few days ago five men and a woman were arrested as the robbers. The woman is Jennie Osgood, and it is said that she not only planned the crime, but was a leader in its commission. She wore men's clothes and a false moustache, and was one of the two who killed the engineer.

Knights of the Garter.

Prince William of Prussia has received the highest honor which it is in the power of the queen to confer on a foreign prince—an honor, too, which is sometimes coveted in vain by reigning sovereigns. Guizot mentions how glad Louis Philippe was to receive the Garter, which he only did upon his visit to England in 1844, when he had already been fourteen years upon the throne. He is said to have expressed the feeling that now at length he could no longer be called a mere king of the barricades, but was formally received into the brotherhood of monarchs upon equal terms. Napoleon III. was equally pleased when in 1855—less than four years after the *coup d'etat*—he was invested with the blue ribbon by her majesty in person. On the other hand, we find Lord Palmerston (in Lord Dalling's Life) writing to his brother, Sir William Temple, and telling him that "Bernadotte has been flying a kite for the Garter," adding that his Swedish majesty was not to get it. At the present moment a decided majority of the kings are entitled to wear this highly prized decoration, but the kings of Spain and Sweden are as yet left out in the cold. The only foreign princes, not actually reigning sovereigns, who are Knights of the Garter, are the Crown Prince of Germany and his son, Prince Louis, of Hesse, and Prince Christian, of Sleswick-Holstein. Three out of these are heirs to crowns. The Duke of Cumberland has worn a crown, and is, moreover, a lineal descendant of George II., and by a statute passed on the seventeenth of January, 1805, the order is to consist of the sovereign and twenty-five knights companions, together with such lineal descendants of King George II. as may be elected, always excepting the Prince of Wales, who is a constituent part of the original institution. Special statutes are passed for the admission of foreign sovereigns or princes as extra knights.

Wants His Interest Also.

The Allentown (Penn.) *Bulletin* says: Twenty years ago a man living in this city lost a wallet containing $60, and a lady living in Catasauqua had the fortune to find the money, but lacked the honesty to return it to the owner, though she knew who he was. Years passed on, the husband of the covetous lady prospered and grew rich, the man who lost the pocketbook with the money got poorer and poor, till the other day the lady found him in this city in actual want. Her conscience pricked her sore, and going home she got $60, and took it to the man's family. The family was very grateful, but the man, as soon as he found out who it was that had kept his money so long, immediately instituted suit to recover interest. We presume the claim for interest will be settled before the matter goes out of the hands of the alderman.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.......................EDITOR.

:0:

CENTRE HALL, Pa., April 5., 1877.

The Tweed trouble is throwing up a new bubble of trouble, and there is quite a commotion in Albany over the report that Tweed has made out a bill against every member of the legislatures of 1870 and 1871 to whom he paid money, taken from the city treasury, as bribery, with names and amounts and has assigned the bills to the city as payment of the $6,000,000 judgment. There is considerable speculation over who will be embraced in the list. It is claimed that it not only includes legislators but a number who have been prominent in local affairs heretofore unsuspected of sharing in the money taken from the city.

Some of John Bull's folks have been punishing an outrage done to one of Uncle Sam's schooners out in Africa. Advices from Congo, west coast of Africa January 15, state that the British war steamer Avon had destroyed seven villages on the Congo River, and killed three natives, as a punishment for plundering the American schooner Thomas Nickerson, of New York. This vessel had been captured by the natives and about thirty tons of coffee were carried off up the country. She was fired by the Avon in order to prevent further plundering.

Now then, after this, if any one undertakes to hurt John Bull see how Uncle Samuel will step in and administer a black eye.

One "dam" disaster follows another. The year started in with, cheating Tilden out of the presidency, this is quickly followed by the terrible dam disaster in Connecticut, by which perhaps 2 million dollars worth of property was destroyed. Particulars in another column.

We have no less than three obituary notices upon one case of death. The obituary mania is growing a little too strong for printers and readers, and while corpses go under the ground, we fear the practice of writing about them is being run into the ground, as a common saying goes. These notices often are unnecessarily lengthy and crowd out other matter of greater interest to the reader. We see no necessity of extolling the dead—the living need our attention much more. To persons who did not know the deceased, an obituary is the dryest kind of reading—to those who did know them the virtues of the departed need not be rehearsed, and then there is the fond practice of exaggerating good qualities. Often long strings of stuff are written on the death of an infant, telling what a wonderful child the dear little one was. We do not object to these things if they can be put into a space not exceeding about ten lines, and that is enough for any ordinary mortal, man, woman or child, if any thing at need be said at all.

POOR HOUSE.

Mifflin county has a poor-house, and a prominent citizen of that county informs us that it is a sorry affair for the tax-payers of that county, on account of the gross mismanagement of the institution. This gentleman says that their poor-house management would be in a far healthier condition, and less burdensome for the tax-payers, if not in so close proximity "to the evil influences of their county town." Here is just what argues against many similar institutions in other counties. The politicians, at at the county seats and other elements indigenous to all county towns, prey upon poor-houses making them sources of profit for themselves in a hundred little ways and positions and soft stealings, which would not be the case if located out of reach of these influences. Our people will have to vote upon this question on 21 of this month. Let them consider the matter fully and vote intelligently. The Commissioners will have the power to locate if it carries, and this question of where it would most likely escape influences that make poor-houses in many counties a source of private profit, demands first consideration.

We are further informed by the same gentleman, that the Mifflin county poor-house farm has 200 acres of good, clear land, and that it requires $14,000 to be raised by taxation, in addition to the entire farm products, to keep the institution, whereas with proper management the income of the farm should defray the expenses. The pauper labor there amounts to nothing, and outside of what labor the paupers do perform, he informs us, the other *hired* labor costs more than it does on any other 200 acre farm in that county. When the institution was founded, some 25 years ago, the expenses were some $600 per annum above the proceeds of the farm. This sum has increased from year to year until now it requires $14,000 per year in addition to the products of the farm to pay expenses. He thinks if the poor house were properly managed it would be nearly self-sustaining. Here is the trouble. Can we have a poor-house and farm and be secure against mismanagement? If so, then there would be little to fear, but we all know how such institutions are run. The starting in may be well enough, but how in the long run? If we are to have it, let the Commissioners so locate it as to best secure it against the evils that are chalked against the poor-house in our neighboring county of Mifflin.

The president has decided to withdraw the troops from South Carolina, thus leaving Hampton where the people want him, governor of the State.*

Ex-Mayor Hall has not yet been heard of. Where is Oakey Hall? never mind about Charley Ross.

A Rhinecliff, N. Y., on Saturday morning Mrs. Burns and her four children were burned to death in their house which had taken fire.

A new railroad freight war is on the carpet again.

On Saturday gold went up a point in New York, selling at 105.

A report has reached London that the roof of the Mount Cenis Tunnel has fallen in overwhelming two passenger trains.

Chamberlain asked for a commission to settle the South Carolina matter. Hampton "asked" no favors.

The State Bank, Harrisburg, has failed.

It is said upon good authority that Mr. Tilden's attorney had prepared papers to test Hayes' title to the presidency, in the courts.

They think Oakey Hall arrived in Liverpool on the steamer Victoria, under the name of "Sutliff."

HOW HAMPTON TALKS.

Fraudulent Hayes invited Hampton, the legally chosen governor of South Carolina, and Chamberlain the pretender to come to Washington, so he might have a talk with them and learn from them about their claims. Hampton knowing his right to the governorship, derived from an overwhelming majority of the votes of South Carolina, could not see that the matter was any of Fraudulent Hayes's business, so at first thought he made up his mind not to accept the invitation, upon second thought the gallant South Carolinian concluded he would go out of courtesy. And he went. On his journey to Washington last week he was met at every station by thousands of citizens who had assembled to greet him. At Wilmington in reply to an address he uttered the following patriotic and manly speech:

"MY FRIENDS: I go to Washington simply to state before the President the fact that the people of South Carolina have elected me Governor of that State. I go there to say to him that we ask no recognition from any President. We claim the recognition from the votes of the people of the State. I go there to assure him that we are not fighting for party, but that we are fighting for the good of the whole country. I am going there to demand our rights, nothing less, and so help me God, to take nothing less. I go to tell him the condition that South Carolina has been in for years past; that our people have been under disadvantages never encountered by any other people on the continent; that they carried the election, were successful, and that they propose to enjoy the fruits of their victory."

GRANT'S BIGGEST SPEECH.

Grant, not having been heard of since March 4 last, the Reporter concluded he had gone to see Charley Ross. He turned up at Cincinnati, however, the other day, where he made the longest speech of his life. Gen Grant said:

GENTLEMEN: This reception was entirely unexpected by me, but I assure you I am very glad to meet you all, and feel very thankful to you for this kind reception. I have no doubt but I will be a great deal better fellow now than I was six months ago. I don't suppose I will have any political opponents now since we are all sovereigns together, as I hope we will continue to be for a good many years yet. I feel that I have considerable life, health and strength left notwithstanding the past sixteen years of labor and toil I have undergone, which perhaps is not surpassed by any other sixteen years of my life.

A PASTOR'S FEARFUL CRIME.

POISONING HIS WIFE TO MARRY A RICH MAN'S DAUGHTER—THE PRISONER FORMERLY A RESIDENT OF JERSEY SHORE—SUFFERING OF A WOMAN WHO WAS DOSED TO DEATH WITH STRYCHNINE—THE UNCONSCIOUS CONFESSION—"I WISH I HADN'T DONE IT."

From the Chicago Times.

ASHTON, Illinois, March 13.

The centre of the excitement in Lee county is this little town of Ashton, a pretty village of 1,200 inhabitants on the Clinton division of the Northwestern Railway, about eighty-three miles from Chicago. Something less than a year ago there dropped in upon the quit folk of that burgh the Rev. S. H. McGee or "the elder," as everybody soon came to call him. There is quite a settlement of so-called "Christains" hereabouts and he came to preside over their church. He brought with him his wife, one year his junior, a daughter about fifteen years of age—who became a mother at thirteen—and a son about twelve years of age. Mrs. McGee was an upretentious, unassuming, pleasant lady, whom to know was to respect.

Residing near this village is a wealthy and influential farmer, one of the nabobs of this region, named Thomas Paddock, with grown-up daughters. One of the most attractive is Lorella, or "Rilla," as everybody calls her, who has seen about twenty summers. Mr. Paddock, being one of the pillars of the church, exerted all his influence to make the stay of the elder among them as pleasant as possible, and the families in a short time came to be on very intimate visiting terms.

It was soon observed that the preacher showed a decided preference for the society of Rilla, and it was said by many that the young lady returned his fondness.

When this preacher made his advent here, Rilla was engaged to a young man named Throop. He had been here but a few months when it is reported, Mrs. Throop saw the preacher kissing or attempting to kiss her prospective daughter-in-law at a camp meeting. This enraged the old lady. She made a row about it. She was determined to have a church meeting over the matter, but the affair was finally hushed up "to avoid bringing the church of God into scandal."

Sometime about the 10th of February Mrs. McGee became ill, and Dr. Brown, a physician of excellent repute in this section of country, was called to attend her. The symptoms kept changing, and about the time he determined it was one thing, it would appear to be something else. To the doctor's mind there were indications of poisoning. However, in the course of a few days she so far recovered that his visiting ceased. About the 25th he was again called, and after leaving four powders, the first of which was administered by him elf, he left. This was about 9 o'clock in the evening At 2 o'clock the next morning he was again sent for. The symptoms were alarming. He found that the powders had all been given, and the patient was in spasms. Rilla Paddock was in the house, with several other ladies, in attendance upon the patient. The doctor asked her to go to the drug store, not more than a hundreds yards removed, and tell the druggist to give her some chloroform. The druggist complied with the request, but as soon as Rilla was gone he hurried to the doctor's house and asked Mrs. Brown to run over to the parsonage and call her husband, as he wished to see him on important business. Mrs. Brown complied. As soon as the doctor came into the house the the druggist remarked to him that he believed that he was dealing with a case of poisoning, as Elder McGee had called there early in the afternoon and procured some strychnine.

This confirmed the doctor's worst fears. He hurried back to the parsonage as fast as his legs could carry him, and as soon as he entered the sick room he gathered from the floor the papers which had contained the powders and the spoon with which they had been administered. He also directly ordered coffee as an antidote. The nurses at the bedside instantly surmised what was in the doctor's mind, and remarked to one another. "This means poision."

At the inquest which followed the decease of Mrs. McGee, Mrs. Freeman Nettleton, one of the nurses, testified that when the patient took the first powder, administered by the doctor himself, she made no remark. Two hours later, when she herself gave the second, Mrs. McGee said, "Oh, how bitter this is." The Third powder called for no remark. On taking the fourth, however—she was already in spasms—the patient again spoke up, saying, "Oh, this is terribly bitter; this is like the second one." Mrs. McGee died shortly after six o'clock in the morning, the last hours of her life being marked by terrible convulsions. As she expired her knees were so tightly pressed against her chest as to leave their impression there.

The physician advised a post-mortem examination, and the Coroner was summoned. The evidence being exceedingly damaging, the stomach was sent to Chicago for analysis, the jury in the meantime adjourning until such annalysis should be made.

On Friday night the report came from Chicago that the chemist had found one grain of strychnine in the stomach. On last Saturday the Coroner's jury held their adjourned session. At this time Dr. Brown gave important testimony additional to what he had deposed at the first meeting of the jury. Then he only recited the facts as presented in the above narrative, with some additions, to the effect that he had tasted the papers containing two of the powders and found them bitter—also the spoon, with which the powders were administered—while the powders he had prescribed being composed of bismuth and calomel, were tasteless. The addendum he gave to the jury last Saturday was to the following effect: On the day following the death, the doctor had a conversation with McGee in the rear of his barn. The doctor said: "This is a bad business; the talk about town, about poisoning, is liable to injure me. There has got to be some investigation in order to save my reputation." Then the preacher remarked. "Well, who is running this spoon business, any way?" "I have the spoon," remarked the doctor. "Well, can't you fix it; can't you put some quinine in it to conceal the taste of the poison, that may help me."

The preacher does not deny this conversation, except in regard to one word. He claims that he did not say "this may help me," but "This may help us."

The jury returned a verdict that "Mrs. McGee came to her death by being poisoned with strychnine, and that from the evidence they believe the drug was administered by Mr. McGee."

On Monday morning the reverend gentleman, in charge of a constable, was taken to Dixon, where he now languishes in jail, awaiting his trial for murder.

McGee was exceedingly dressy, wearing his stovepipe hat jauntly on one side, and sporting a goatee. He was born in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, in 1841, and married when 20 years of age, while his wife was 16. He moved to Indiana, where he was Vice-President of the Eel River Conference of Christians. He had been a minister since 1871, and pastor at this place about nine months. It now transpires that he bought strychnine twice from the same druggist, and the first time corresponds most suspiciously with the inception of his wife's sickness, a month ago. People suspected him of the intention to poison his wife, and it was common gossip that he was trying to get rid of her with a view of marrying Rilla, in order that he might get a slice of Paddock's property. The old gentleman has two daughters married and in each instance he made his sons-in-law a present of a farm. Of course he would have done no less for the husband of Rilla.

The body of McGee's wife was not yet cold when he set about arranging the details for the funeral, and insisted that the obsequies should take place immediately—the very day of her death. He was not then aware that he was suspected of murder. This effort on his part to get the evidence of his guilt under ground was strenuously resisted however, by the neighbors and he was forced to acquiesce to a postponement. During the first watch-night, half a dozen people, or more sat up with the body. McGee was about most of the time, now and then taking a nap, or at least, on a lounge. At one time he seemed to become oblivious of surroundings, and exclaimed, in seeming great mental agony, apparently speaking to himself, "Oh, I wish I hadn't done it." "I wish so, too," spoke up a brave young lady present. This remark seemed to recall him to a consciousness of his surroundings, he became deeply agitated and walked the floor the rest of the night. To one of the party, Miss Vessie Glen, he had acknowledged that he had purchased strychnine in the afternoon previous to his wife's death, but in the presence of the Coroner's jury he stoutly denied it. Thomas Acres composed one of the party who watched with the body the second night. McGee was about most of the time, and, during a conversation with Mr. Acres, remarked, "I've no doubt they'll find poison in in the stomach, and if they do, my God, what will become of me?"

The analysis was made by Prof. Haynes, the chemist associated with the Rush Medical College, and one third of the stomach it said to have realized one grain of strychnine.

In an interview had with the suspected person, before he was taken to jail, he intimated his belief that poison might be found in the stomach submitted to analysis, but claimed that if found it got there through the carelessness of the doctor or druggist. He stated that he had always lived happily with his wife. Indeed, one brother in his church had intimated to him that they petted each other too much. He said that just before she died she put her arms about his neck and said: "How can I leave you?" he claimed to have no access to the medicine given her in the night before her death. It was all given by the neighboring women who came in to assist. He claimed that the only evidence against him was in the doctor's family, this statement having reference to the fact that the druggist is a relative of Dr. Brown by marriage.

Mr. Paddok is interesting himself considerably in the preacher's behalf, and it is believed that he will defray the expenses of the trial.

At first the people of the church were disposed to stand up for their elder, but day by day, as additional implicating facts come to the surface, they drop away.

AVENGED AT LAST.

JOHN D. LEE SHOT AT THE SCENE OF HIS CRIME.

Extraordinary Dying Speech of the Murderer.

Salt Lake City, March 23.—John D. Lee was shot at Mountain Meadow at 11 to day. The confession which he left behind him reveals a series of assassinations and mutinies by the Mormons. He admits being in the plot to massacre the emigrants, but says that be opposed it in council. The confession is not materially different from that in the New York Herald except that he goes into details and denies having taken any part in the butchery beyond being present.

At 11 a. m. precisely, Lee was brought out upon the scene of the massacre at Mountain Meadow before the executing party and seated on his coffin about twenty feet from the shooters.

After the order of the court was read to him and the company present by Marshal Nelson, he asked Lee if he had anything to say before execution. Lee then arose and said:

I have but little to say. I feel that I am upon the brink of eternity. I have made a manuscript history of my life. I have given my views and feelings with regard to all these things. I feel as calm as a summer morning. I have done nothing purposely wrong. My conscience is clear before God and man and I am ready to meet my Redeemer. I am not an infidel. I have not denied God or his mercy. I regret that in parting with my family, many of them are unprotected. When I speak of those little ones they touch a tender chord within. (Here Lee's voice faltered.) I have done nothing designedly wrong in this affair. I used my utmost endeavers to save these people. I would have given worlds were it at my command to have avoided that calamity, but I could not. I am sacrificed to satisfy other parties, but I am ready to die. I have no fear. Death has no terrors, and no particle of mercy have I asked of the court or officials to spare my life. I do not fear death. I am a true believer in the gospel of Jesus Christ. I do not believe everything that is now practiced and taught by Brigham Young. I believe he is leading people astray; but I believe in the gospel as taught in its purity by Joseph Smith in former days. I have my reasons for saying this. I used to make this man's will my pleasure, and did so for 30 years. I have been sacrificed in a cowardly manner. I regret to leave my family; they are near and dear to me. I did everything in my power to save all emigrants; but I am one that must suffer. Having said this I feel resigned. I ask the Lord my God to extend his mercy to me and receive my spirit. My labors here are done.

Parson Stokes (Methodist) then made a prayer commending the soul of the condemned man to God. Immediately after this a handkerchief was placed over Lee's eyes. He raised his hands and placed them on top of his head, sitting firm.

Marshal Nelson gave the word fire, and five guns were fired, the balls penetrating in the region of the heart. Lee fell squarely back upon his coffin dead. Death was instantaneous. The body was placed in the coffin and the crowd dispersed. There were about 75 persons all told on the ground. Not a child or a relative was there. The best order prevailed. Lee's last words to Marshal Nelson were, "Aim at my heart."

The body is now on its way from the scene of the execution to be delivered to his relatives at Cedar City.

[The Mountain Meadow massacre occurred September 17, 1857. Lee was captured in 1874, and was twice tried, the jury on the first trial disagreeing. Of Lee's eighteen wives two were "sealed" to him by the Prophet Brigham after the massacre, but he lost eight of them by divorce within twenty-four hours after he was cut off from the church, in 1871. Three others were subsequently divorced from him, and only three remained faithful to the end. Of his sixty-four children fifty-four are still living, and twenty-four of these were dependent upon him for support at the time of his arrest in 1874, the oldest of these two dozen being then only sixteen years of age. Lee is—or was—a man of muscular and powerful physique, although not large; his forehead is low and receding, and his head shows an overbalancing weight in the cerebellum. He was born in Randolph county, Illinois, on Sept. 6, 1812, and thus has reached the age of 65. He joined the Mormon church in 1837, and attained a high rank in its so-called priesthood, being recorder of the quorum of seventy, head clerk of the church, a bishop, a traveling missionary, a member of the Mormon legislature and a probate judge.]

BREAKING AWAY OF A DAM.

A CONNECTICUT VILLAGE DEVASTATED BY THE ESCAPING WATERS

Mills, Stores, Houses, a Church and a Bank Swept off—Two Lives Reported Lost.

Providence, March 27.—The Staffordville reservoir-dam gave way about 7 o'clock this morning, sweeping everything along the valley from Staffordville through Old Furnace to Stafford Springs. The national bank at Staffordvile, the Congregational Church, L. W. Crane's store, the freight depot and all the houses on the island at Stafford Springs were destroyed. All the bridges between the scene of the disaster and Tolland, both on the railway and on the highway, were washed off. The loss in Staffordville is very heavy, the mills suffering more or less damage, and work will have to be suspended in them until the reservoir can be rebuilt. E. W. Converse & Co. mills have four sets of cards and 1,000 spindles, and employ a large number of hands. The Home Company, the Home Manufacturing Company and the Home Woollen Company are also situated there; the latter runs 3,500 spindles. The Staffordville Woolen Company has three sets of cards. In Stafford Springs are the mills of Charles Fox & Co., six sets of cards; the Converse Company, with seven sets of cards and 1,800 spindles; Ellis, Converse & Co., the Mineral Springs Manufacturing Company, six sets of cards and 1,740 spindles. In Stafford are the Valley Company's mills: the Glynn Mills, 2,000 spindles; the Granite Mills, 5,500 spindles; the Valley Manufacturing Company, the Phœnix Woolen Mills and the Rossiter Company, each with four sets of cards. The granite mills and tenement house at Staffordville were all swept away and also the stores and store-houses. State Senator Julius Converse telegraphs that all the dams on the stream from Staffordville to a point below the springs, with all the bridges are gone. Probably not less than thirty houses were destroyed, and the loss will be very large. The dam was considered safe, but the heavy rains of Monday afternoon and evening filled the reservoir to overflowing. The breaking away was wholly unexpected, but the reservoir being set some distance above the town the alarm reached the people in time for them to effect their safety.

Hartford, Conn., March 27.—The Staffordville reservoir belonged to the Reservoir Company, composed of owners of mills on the stream below. The dam was raised six feet during the past winter, and the storm last night filled it for the first time. Close by the reservoir stood the satinet mill of E. A. Converse, next was the shoddy mill of Jacob Basch, then the machine shop of of Samuel A. Midon. A mile lower down was the Phœnix Manufacturing Company's cassimere mill, at Hudeville, and three miles below there the Glenn Mills Cotton Warp Factory stood, at Glenville. The Converseville Manufacturing Company's cassimere mill and G. M. Ives' Granite Mill for making cotton goods, were on the stream at Stafford Springs, about five miles from the dam. The reservoir was about a mile and a quarter long, and averaged a quarter of a mile in width. The dam was about twenty feet high, but short, the stream bed being narrow for some distance below. The water is the head of the Willimantic river. Six years ago a dam on a tributary stream above here gave way, and caused great damage.

The estimated loss to the town of Stafford in roads and bridges at 100,000, and the total loss by the flood at least $500,000. Reports this evening say that two lives were lost, the names of the parties being Richard Spedding and Wm. Burwell.

REBERSBURG & VICINITY.

Dr. H. has at last taken unto himself a wife. We heartily congratulate him upon his success and wish them a happy life over the Turnpike of life.

Last week the house of Mr. Frank Barker was burned down with nearly all his goods and furniture. He was doing some hauling over in our "burg" at the time and no body was about the house. It is believed that the house was fired by an incendiary. We understand that there is no insurance on the property. H. M.

LINES on the death of a friend and schoolmate, BECKIE C. BARTGES.

Death has been here and borne away,
 A sister from our side;
Just in the morning of her life,
 As young as we she died.

Not long ago she filled her place,
 And went with us to school;
But she has run her mortal race,
 And never can return.

Perhaps our time may be as short,
 Our days may fly as fast;
O God! impress this solemn thought,
 That this may be our last.

How soon her little strength was fled,
 Her life how soon was past;
She smiled upon her dying bed,
 And loved us till the last.

Death rides on every passing breeze,
 And lurks on every flower;
Each season has its own disease,
 It's perils every hour.

The once loved form, now cold and dead,
 Each mournful thought employs,
And nature weeps; her comforts fled,
 How withered all her joys.

God had laid up in heaven for Beckie,
 A crown which will not fade;
The righteous Judge, at that great day,
 Shall place it on her head.

Sleep on, dear Beckie, sweetly sleep;
 Your days of care are o'er,
Soon shall we all in heaven meet,
 Where sorrow is no more.

—*Clara J. Guise.*

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes this very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a test trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding, generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20.y

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—I, L. W. Munson, High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877,

for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the provisions of the Act of Assembly, in reference to the erection of a poor house in said county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the county of Centre, are as follows to wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of Mr. Boyer, (Aaronsburg.)

For the township of Halfmoon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, at the public house of John Spangler Centre Hall.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher, Penn Hall.

For the township of College, in the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson, (old precinct) in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson, (new precinct) in the school house at Baileyville.

For the township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the Borough of Bellefonte, and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the Borough and township of Howard, at the school house in said Borough.

For the township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house in Snow Shoe station.

For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline in Jacksonville.

For the Borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the township of Penn, at the public house of Wm. L. Musser.

For the township of Liberty, in the school house in Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of J. K. Boak.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the Borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house in Unionville.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte this 10th day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the one hundredth and first year of the Independence of the United States.

L. W. MUNSON,
Sheriff of Centre county.

And now, Feb. 26, 1877, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Centre county present, praying the court to order an election to be held, in consequence with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, that the qualified voters of Centre county may accept or reject the provisions of the Act of Assembly in reference to the erection of a poor house in said county.

And now, February 26, 1877, the within petition presented and duly considered, and thereupon it is ordered that an election be held by the qualified voters of the county of Centre, at the several places of holding the general and township elections in the several boroughs and townships of said county on Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1877, for the purpose of determining by the votes of said county, whether the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of a poor house for the support of the poor in the several counties of the commonwealth," approved the 8th day of May, 1876, will be accepted by a majority of the voters of said county. The said election to be conducted by the officers of the general and township elections, and the tickets to be voted to have written or printed on the inside thereof "for acceptance" or "against acceptance." The constable of each borough or township to give at least 15 days notice of the time and place of holding said election by posting six written or printed handbills, in the most public places in said township.

By the Court. J. H. O.

Certified from the record, at Bellefonte this 1st day of March, A. D., 1877.

A. WILLIAMS,
Clerk.

AN ACT.

To provide for the erection of a poor house and for the support of the poor in the several counties of the commonwealth.

WHEREAS, It is the duty of society to make provision for the comfortable maintenance of those upon whom fortune has frowned who are found to be destitute and void of the means of support; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the county commissioners of the several counties of the commonwealth may select such real estate as they may deem necessary for the accommodation of the poor of their respective counties, and shall submit such with selection, together the terms and conditions upon which such real estate can be purchased in fee simple, to the court of quarter sessions in and for the proper county, and if the same shall be approved by said court, the county commissioners shall take a conveyance therefor in the name and for the use of corporation mentioned in the fourth section of this act; and they shall certify the proceedings therein under their hands and seals to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of such county, and the same shall be entered at length upon the records of such court.

SECTION 2. That at the next general election to be held after the purchase of the real estate as provided for in the first section of this act, the qualified electors of such county shall elect three reputable citizens of the said county to be directors of the "Home of the Destitute" of said county; said election shall be conducted under the general election laws of the commonwealth in every respect, and the said directors shall meet at the court house in the respective counties on the first day of December following their election, and divide themselves, by lot, in three classes, the place of the first to be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second at the expiration of the second year, that of the third at the end of the third year, so that those who shall be chosen after the first election and in the mode above described may serve for three years, and one third years shall be chosen annually thereafter.

SECTION 3. That every director elected in the manner aforesaid, or appointed as directed by the twelfth section of this act shall within ten days after he is notified of his said election or appointment, and before he enters upon the duties of the said office, take an oath or affirmation as prescribed by article seven, section one of the constitution; and is case of neglect or refusal to take the said oath or affirmation he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the use of the poor of said county, which fine shall be recovered by said directors for the time being as similar debts are by law recoverable; and the directors qualified as aforesaid, are hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations where it shall be necessary in relation to the duties of said office.

SECTION 4. That the said directors shall forever hereafter, in name and in fact, be a body politic and corporation in law to all intents, and purposes whatsoever relative to the poor of said county, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded by the name, style and title of "The Directors of a Home for the Destitute of the county of ——," and by that name shall and may receive, take and hold any lands, tenements and hereditaments not exceeding the yearly value of eight thousand dollars, and any goods and chattels of the gift, alienation or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever for the benefit of the poor aforesaid; to take and hold any lands and tenements within their county, in fee simple or otherwise, under the supervision of court as aforesaid, as may be donated to them by deed or otherwise, and dispose, of the same as deemed conducive to the comfort of the inmates; to provide all things necessary for the lodging, maintenance and employment of said persons; and the said directors shall have power to employ and at pleasure remove a steward or stewards, a matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said destitute persons respectively and to bind out apprentices so that such apprenticeship may expire, if males, at or before the age of twenty-one, if females, at or before the age of eighteen years: *Provided*, that no child be bound out for a longer time than till he arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless he be bound out to a trade other than a farmer: *Provided also*, That no child shall be apprenticed without the limits of the state; and the said directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal in all business relating to said corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter and renew.

SECTION 5. That the said directors, as soon as may be, after their election and organization as aforesaid, and annually thereafter, shall make an estimate of the yearly cost of maintaining said establishment and furnish said estimate to the county commissioners, who shall add the same to their yearly estimate preparatory to levying their tax for the coming year, and they shall, from time to time, make such suggestions to the county commissioners as they may deem necessary, as to keep the improvements or alterations that may be required to pace with the necessities of the occasion, and the commissioners aforesaid shall make such changes and improvements as they may deem necessary; and for the purposes of this act commissioners aforesaid are hereby authorized to procure a loan, for which they may pay interest not exceeding six per centum, if they deem it best to do so, said loan not to exceed three-fourths of the amount necessary for the purchase of said property and the erection of the necessary buildings; said loan to be gradually reduced and to be entirely cancelled within five years.

SECTION 6. That the amount necessary to defray the annual expense of the "Home for the Destitute" shall be paid over to the county treasurer, and by him paid out on warrants drawn on him by the county commissioners, upon orders presented to them signed by the president of the board of directors and countersigned by the secretary, and to which the seal of the corporation shall be attached, and it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to keep the accounts of the "Home for the Destitute" in a set of books to be provided for that purpose, and said accounts shall be audited by the county auditors at the same time the other accounts of the county are audited by them, and to publish annually a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of said "Home for the Destitute" at the same time and in the same manner as the annual county statement is published; and the judges of the several courts of the said county, and the ministers of the gospel of the different denominations, shall *ex-officio*, be visitors of said institution, and shall have the privilege at all reasonable time, to visit and examine the condition of the same, including the books of said institution, in which shall be kept an account of all expenses of the same, as also of all the receipts of the same, as well as those derived from the county treasury as the productions of the farm and the industry of its inmates, as also whatever gifts or bequests they may have received from whatever source the same may have been derived.

SECTION 7. That as soon as the said buildings shall have been erected or purchased and all necessary accommodations provided therein, notice shall be given to the overseers of the poor in the various districts of said county, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective districts to said "Home for the Destitute," which order the overseers are required to comply with or otherwise forfeit the cost of all further maintenance, except where by sickness or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the overseers shall represent the same to the nearest justice of the peace, who being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall certify the same to the said directors, and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal to the said overseers directing them to maintain such poor person until he or she may be in a situation to be removed, and then to remove the said person and deliver him or her to the steward or keeper of said home, together with said order, and the charge and expense shall be paid by the said directors.

SECTION 8. That the said directors shall from time to time, receive, provide for and employ, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, all such indigent persons as shall be entitled to relief or shall have gained a legal settlement in the said county, and shall be sent there by an order or warrant for that purpose under the hands and seals of two justices of the peace of said county, directed to any constable of the same county or to the overseers of the proper district or of any district in any other county in this commonwealth; and the said directors are hereby authorized when they shall deem it proper and convenient to do so, to administer relief to any person in need of assistance or to permit any person or persons to be maintained elsewhere: *Provided*, That their expense in any case does not exceed that for which they could be maintained in the said home.

SECTION 9. That the said directors or a majority of them shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and shall have full power to make and ordain such ordinances, rules and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient and necessary for the government, control and support of said home and of the revenues thereunto belonging and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance: *Provided*, That the same be not repugnant to this or any other of the laws of this state or of the United States: *And provided further*, That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the court of quarter sessions for the time being of said county and shall have received the approval of the same.

SECTION 10. That a quorum of said directors shall and they are hereby enjoined and required to meet at the said home at least once in every month and visit the apartments and see that the inmates are comfortably supported, and hear all complaints, and redress, or cause to be redressed, all grievances that may happen by the neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment otherwise.

SECTION 11. The annual salary of the said directors shall be one hundred dollars each.

SECTION 12. That in case any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise of any of the said directors, the court of quarter sessions of the respective county shall fill such vacancy until the next general election.

SECTION 13. That all claims and demands existing at the time of this act being carried into effect shall have full force and effect as full as if this act had not been passed and when the same may have been fully adjusted and settled, all moneys remaining in the hands of the overseers, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several districts in said county, shall be paid over to the supervisors of the highways of said county to be by them added to the road fund and applied as road tax is by law applied in said county.

SECTION 14. That as soon as the poor of said county shall have been removed to the home of said county and the outstanding taxes collected and paid over the office of overseers of the poorthereafter shall be abolished.

SECTION 15. That all fines, forfeitures or bequests for the use of the poor shall be payable to the county treasury for the use of said home, and the directors are hereby authorized to demand and receive the same and in the name of said corporation may bring suit for the recovery of all money belonging to said institution to plead and be impleaded in all matters of law and equity and to prosecute all such suits to final judgment and the money so recovered shall be paid into the county treasury and shall be applied in liquidation of the debts of the institution and the support of its inmates.

SECTION 16. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any county or district that has already within it a county or district poor house or houses under any special law, nor to any county or district unless the same shall be accepted by a majority of the voters of such county or district at an election for that purpose to be ordered by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county: *Provided*, That the directors of the poor may erect and maintain two houses for the destitute in any county containing a population of over (50,000) fifty thousand inhabitants and (600) six hundred square miles.

SECTION 17. That whenever the county commissioners of any county see proper from any cause whatsoever not to comply with the requirements of this act, any four or more townships of any county through a commissioner appointed by the poor overseers of each township can proceed to procure real estate as provided by the first section of this act: *Provided*, That in all cases it shall be necessary for the majority of the commissioners to concur in all acts before the court shall take cognizance of the same: *And provided further*, That district poor-houses shall be governed by all the provisions of this act the same as county poor-houses, except as far as relates to the appointment of commissioners by the poor overseers forming the aforesaid district.

SECTION 18. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED—The 8th day of May, A. D. 1876.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

Private Sale.

A Choice Farm and House and Lot.

The following described property, of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris twp, Centre county, one FARM, containing one hundred and thirty three acres more or less, bounded by lands of B. Everhart, dec'd, James Glenn. McFarlen, Dr. Henderson, dec'd, and others is offered at private sale. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running through the farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never-failing water at the house, with good pump in it. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high almost new; a frame bank barn, forty-five by eighty feet and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain; is all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises.

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm. Also one House and lot

Situated in Boalsburg, Centre co., the house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also two acres and 123 perches of excellent land situate near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg within two squares of above house.

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmart, dec'd. 30 nov 3m.

Wolf's Old Stand.

AT

AT CENTRE HALL,

Magnificent Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

One Price! Low Price!

POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.

A LARGE STOCK OF

READY - MADE CLOTHING

constantly on hand.

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

Remember, we have but one price for everyone.

WM. WOLF.

ANCHORED

AT OAK HALL.

6TH AND MARKET

STILL TO BE HEADQUARTERS FOR

CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

IN THE OLD PLACE AT THE OLD TRADE.

All the best talent, experience and advantages we can command, continued at OAK HALL, to produce the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING for man and boy.

For sixteen years we have lived at the old corner of SIXTH and MARKET, and the business done there has been so satisfactory to the public and ourselves, that we have decided not to change or move the Clothing business away. The people like the place and we like to please the people, and we believe that we can do it better than ever at the old place.

The sales of the past year far surpassed anything we ever dreamed of, and this puts it in our power to start the Spring of 1877 with a STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, and a class of goods so excellent that we are not afraid to follow each sale with our warrantee, or receive back the goods unworn and hand over to the customer the money paid.

The store has been largely refitted, and there never was such a splendid stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's clothing under the roof, nor were we ever able to sell so cheaply. Our word for it, and we are your friends of sixteen years.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE OLD PLACE,
6th & Market.

-GRAIN ELEVATOR-

SHORTLIDGE & CO,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Have erected a new GRAIN ELEVATOR on their Coal Yard and are buying grain

AT THE HIGHEST PRICES,

in cash on delivery, for

WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,

Unloading is done more easily and more promptly than any other place in town which makes the NEW ELEVATOR the most desirable place to sell grain.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

W I L K E S B A R R E C O A L

from the old Baltimore mines. Also

SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES

of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use. at the lowest prices

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.

DEALERS IN

CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,

which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as an other plaster.

OFFICE AND YARD

NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT,

BELEFONTE, PA.

DUNKLE & AUMAN.

House, Sign, and ORNAMENLAL PAINTERS,

Respectfully announce that they are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, in the neatest and best style. All kinds of

GRAINING,
PAPER HANGING,
AND CALCIMINING,
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Calcimining a specialty. All orders by mail receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges most reasonable.

15 feb tf. J. N. DUNKLE & CO., Spring Mills, Pa.

—Lincoln Butter Powder, makes butter sweet and hard, and quicker to churn Try it—for sale at Wm Wolf's store.

DR. A. J. ORNDORF.

DENTIST.

Is still located at Pine Grove Mills and is now prepared to travel to the homes of patients at a distance and render any desired service in his line, in the best manner, of best quality and at reasonable rates. Insertion of new dentures made a specialty. Teeth extracted without pain. 21 jan 75

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable Sam'l Frank, and the Honorable John Divens, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 1th day of Apr. A. D., 1877, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Apr., being the 23d day of Apr 1877, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Jan., in the year of our Lord, 1877, and in the 101 year of Independence of the United States.

LEVI MUNSON, Sheriff.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The last will and testament of Wm. Allison, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been admitted to probate by the Register of Centre county, letters testamentary thereunder have been duly issued to the undersigned of which all persons in any way interested will take notice.

W. M. ALLISON, Potters Mills, Pa.
JAS. A. BEAVER, Bellefonte, Pa.
8mar 6t

Jas. Harris & Co.

NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS,

P A I N T S,

OILS, ETC.,

JAS. HARRIS & CO. Bellefonte.

Chas. H. Held,

Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler

Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.

Al kinds of clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Courthouse. Consultation in English and German. Collections promptly attended to. feb5-tf

W. R. CAMP'S

CENTRE HALL

Furniture Rooms!

I would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county that I have opened Furniture Rooms in Centre Hall, and have on hand a large stock of Furniture and Chairs, consisting in part of

CHAMBER SUITS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
BREAKFAST TABLES,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
BEDSTEADS,
SINKS,
CHAIRS,
&c.

Which will be sold at the lowest cash prices; come and examine my stock of Furniture before buying elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING

a specialty. COFFINS and CASKETS always on hand. Funerals attended with an ELEGANT NEW HEARSE at any distance. Payments easy.

Mar 29 3m W. R. CAMP.

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale by J. O. Deininger at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.

Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.

17 aug tf. H. E. ZERBE.

PENN'S VALLEY INSTITUTE.

The first session of this Preparatory School will open at CENTRE HALL, on THE LAST THURSDAY, (26) in April, 1877, and continue ten weeks. Students of both sexes will be prepared for College, Teaching and Business. Tuition from $5 to $8 per term. Board per week, $2.50 to 2.75.

Address,
G. W. FORTNEY.
15feb 3mo Howard, Pa.

WM. P. M'MANUS, Attorney at-law Bellefonte, Pa. Office with Jas McManus, esq. 23jul tf

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, 1877, for confirmation and allowance.

1. The first and partial account of David Ertle, administrater of &c. of Philip Ertle late of Gregg twp, dec'd.

2. The account of Geo. W. Rumberger, administrator of &c. of Geo. B. Rumberger, late of Patton twp, dec'd.

3. The account of W. E. Henderson, executor of Mary Henderson, late of Huston twp, dec'd.

4. The account of Geo. Fravel, guardian of Samuel S., Wesley S., and Mary E. Fravel, minor children of John Fravel.

5. The account of E. B. Hosterman, administrator of &c. of John Hosterman, late of Potter twp, dec'd.

6. The account of Albert Owen, trustee of the estate of Wm. Atherton, late of Philipsburg dec'd.

7. The account of Jos. Shirk and A. Lukenbach, administrator of &c. of Reuben M. Shirk, late of Potter twp, dec'd.

8. The account of P. W. Barnhart, administrator of &c. of Henry Barnhart, late of Boggs twp, dec'd.

9. The account of John L. Musser, guardian of Richard P. Morton, minor child of Robert and Susannah Morton, late of Ferguson twp, dec'd.

10. The account of John L. Musser, guardian of Alexander R. Morton, minor child of Robert and Susannah Morton, late of Ferguson twp, dec'd.

11. The account of John L. Musser, guardian of Laura V. Morton, minor child of Robert and Susannah Morton, late of Ferguson twp, dec'd.

12. The account of Wm. Liard, jr., administrator of &c. of Wm. Liard, sr., late of Worth township, dec'd.

13. The tenth annual account of Daniel Rhoads and John Irvin, jr., surviving trustees under the will of Wm A. Thomas, dec'd.

14. The partial account of J. C. Sample, administrator of &c. of Alexanner Sample late of Ferguson twp, dec'd.

15. The account of J. C. Sample, administrater of &c. of Margaret Sample, late of Ferguson twp, dec'd.

16. The account of Samuel Milliken jr., surviving executor under the will of M. T. Milliken, late of the Borough of Bellefonte, dec'd.

17. The account of Samuel Milliken, jr., surviving guardian of Clara V. Milliken under the will of M. L Milliken, dec'd.

18. The account of Robert Glenn, guardian of Daniel Bailey, minor child of Jas. Bailey, late Ferguson twp, dec'd.

19. The account of Joseph Hoy, administrator of &c. of Wm. Corl, late of Ferguson twp, dec'd.

20. The account of Daniel P. Shope and Joseph A. Rankin, executors of the last will and testament of Jas. Alexander, late of Milesburg, dec'd.

21. The first account of John Garbrick one of the executors of the last will and testament of Martha Cole, late of Spring twp, dec'd.

22. The account of George Korman, guardian of Louisa Frazier (now dec'd) a minor child of Jonathan Frazier, dec'd.

23. The account of Samuel Frank, administrator of &c. of Mary Confer, late of Penn township, dec'd.

24. The account of Samuel Frank, trustee appointed by the Orphans Court to sell real estate of Solomon Confer, late of Penn twp, dec'd.

25. The final account of Ira C. and J. R. Leathers, executers of the last will and testament of John Leathers, late of Howard twp, dec'd.

26. The supplimentary account of A. R. Barlow and Wm. V. Beckwith, executors of the last will and testament of Clement Beckwith, late of Port Matilda, dec'd.

27. The account of F. H. Van Valzah, administrator of &c. of R. F. Van Valzah late of Gregg twp, dec'd.

28. The first partial account of D. G. Bush, administrator of &c. of George M. Yocum, late of Bellefonte Borough, dec'd.

29. The partial account of George R. Boak, administrator of the estate of James K. Boak, late of Burnside twp. dec'd.

30. The account of Cyrus Wasson, administrator of &c. of John Wasson, late of Harris twp, dec'd.

32. The account of Adam Stover, guardian of John W. Biddle, a minor child of Wm. Biddle, late of Centre co., dec'd.

32. The account of Adam Stover, guardian of W. F. Biddle, a minor child of Wm. Biddle, late of Centre co., dec'd.

33. The account of Mrs. Mary Valentine, administratrix, of &c. of Reuben B. Valentine, late of Spring twp, dec'd.

34. The account of John Hoffer, guardian of Anna K. Fulton, late Anna K. Moon, minor child of Chas. Moon, late of Centre co., dec'd.

35. The account of Thomas Dale, administrator of &c. of William Dale, late of Lemont, Centre co., dec'd.

36. The partial account of Joel Kling, jr., executor of &c. of Joel Kling, sr., late of Milesburg.

37. The account of William Allison, jr., guardian of Nora Daughenbaugh, minor child of Jacob Daughenbaugh, late of Centre co., dec'd.

38. The account of Josiah H. Brown, guardian of Alvira Lottar, late Alvira Lucas minor child of Henry M. Lucas, late Snow Shoe twp, dec'd.

39. The account of A. J. and D. W. Shively, late of Patton twp, dec'd.

40. The final account of J. P. Gephart, sole acting administrater of the estate of Jacob S. Awl, late of Harris twp, dec'd.

Register's Office, Bellefonte March 26th, 1877. W. E. BURCHFIELD, Register.

W. A. CURRY,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call. feb 13 ly

CENTRE HALL

Furniture Rooms!

EZRA KRUMBINE,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. They have constantly on hand and make to order

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS
TABLES, &c., &c.

Their stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under their own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 26 feb. ly

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. may 14'69

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)

RECEIVE DEPOSITS,

And Allow interest,

Discount Notes,

Buy and Sell.

Government Securities, Gold & Coupons

ap10'68tf

CENTRE HALL

COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keep on hand, and for sale. at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Bodies for buggies and spring-wagons &c., of the most improved patterns made to order, also Gearing of all kinds made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly and at the lowest possible rates.

Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 3tf.

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY APR. 5, 1877.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Secy. * H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. A. FLEMING, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after, Leonard Rhone Master. G. W. BOAL Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Dr. J. B. Kreider, of Ohio, has made his home at Bucyrus.

—Yeagertown has a 14 year old bride. Good for Siss.

—Some fellow has been visiting Rev. S. Shannon's corn crib, at Milroy, to take out and not put in.

—Valentines & Co., H. Herman, manager, have just opened out the most magnificent stock of spring goods ever heard of in Bellefonte.

—The schools of Centre Hall will give a literary entertainment on Thursday, April 5, all are invited, admission free.

—Mr. Isaac Miller will continue in the Cummings House, Bellefonte, as heretofore, where guests will find the best of bed and board, and excellent accommodation for horses. Isaac always had the reputation as a tip top landlord and will keep it too.

—Are you a smoker? Do you like a nice cigar? if so, when in Bellefonte just stop in at Green's Drug Store in the Bush House Block. He keeps the best brands of domestic and Key West cigars.

—PENN HALL ACADEMY.—The Spring Term of this institution will commence, Monday, April 16, 1877, under its well-known Principal, Prof. D. M. Wolf. Good boarding places, at moderate rates and place the healthiest in the state. For further particulars address, Prof. D M. Wolf. apr 5. 3t

—Go to J. C. Brachbill, jr., to save money in Furniture & Bedding. Bishop st. Bellefonte.

—Several communications for want of space laid over for our next issue.

SAW MILL BURNT.—Several days ago, a saw mill near the Dreisbach church, Union county, belonging to a Mr. Swartz, was destroyed by fire.

—We have lost another aged citizen—Mr. George Harpster died in this place on Monday morning last.

—SPRING WAGON FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers a good two-horse spring wagon with cover at private sale. The wagon is in good running order with the celebrated Smiths' case hardened axles and six leaf springs capable of carrying 30 hundred.
april 5 4t. J. B. FISHER, Penn Hall Pa.

—P. B. Wilson and Rob't M'Farlane, have opened a new hardware store at Bellefonte, occupying two rooms in Humes, new block. The new store in its handsome arrangement is quite a sight which our people should not fail to see when they visit Bellefonte. Their stock is complete, embracing all that a farmer, mechanic or housekeeper may need. Col. Wilson is admitted one of the best hardware merchants in the county, and Col M'Farlane is also a well known business man. This firm is one of the most solid and reliable in the county.

—The place to get *Genuine Home Made* Cane & Wood seat chairs is at J. C. Brachbill jr. Bishop st, Bellefonte.

AUDITORS' SETTLEMENT.—It will be well for all parties interested that the act of March 31, 1876, says: That the time for the Auditors of the several townships and boroughs within this Commonwealth to meet annually, shall be and is hereby changed from the first Monday of June annually, as provided in the act to which this is a supplement to the second Monday of April annually, except so far as said auditing relates to the accounts of school directors.

THE ELECTION TO BE HELD BY THE NEW ELECTION BOARDS.—The election on the 21st proximo for the purpose of deciding for or against the poor-house, will be held by the new election boards, and the gentlemen elected to serve upon such boards last month are hereby notified to get ready for duty. Some persons are of the opinion that the old boards should hold this election, but the best authorities seem to agree that the duty will devolve upon the new boards.—Watchman.

They still live, move and have their being, and do the best business and sell the best and purest groceries outside of the eastern cities—we mean Sechler & Co., in the Bush house block, Bellefonte, and whose praises are sung from every tongue in every household in the county. People who buy groceries at Sechlers save money because they get them cheaper; they live longer because they get a pure and wholesome article, and they die happy because their faculties remain unimpaired unto the end. The best sugars, best coffee, best teas, best syrups, best dried fruits, best canned fruits, dried meats, queensware, confectionies, soaps, spices, and all the other household necessaries belonoing to their line are found there in heaps and stacks and piles, artistically arranged with a view to give their customers a view at a glance of the true inwardness of the establishment and the goods they keep. Go and see for yourselves and you'll find it so.

—Pure Wines and liquors for medicinal use only at Green's Drug store Bellefonte.

—There are in existence a great many musical instruments which are sadly neglected in the most important part of their construction, that is tone. More time is taken, and too much labor and expense attached to the case, and the tone sadly neglected. This is not the case from what is said by the most credible parties of Mr. Daniel F. Beatty's instruments, Washington, New Jersey. The tone he considers the most essential part, and he spares no pains to make it durable, rich, and perfect and then constructs its case to correspond with price. See his advertisement elsewhere.

—J. C. Brachbill jr, Bishop st, Bellefonte will give you more *Genuine Home Made* Furniture for *less* money, than any other place in Centre co. All work warranted.

PALATABLE MEDICINES. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a honeyed drop of relief; his Cathartic Pills glide sugar-shod over the palate; and his Sarsaparilla is a nectar that imparts vigor to life restores the health and expels disease.—Waterford (Pa.) Advertiser.

One of our most estimable citizens may be thankful for the introduction of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for its timely use has saved his life.

—A Simple Contrivance! Of inestimable value to every Household is the Labor Saving Bosom Board. With it a child can iron a shirt bosom equal to the best laundress. It costs only One Dollar and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted in every town, county and state. For Descriptive Circulars, Terms, &c., address James C. Merritt, Inventor and Manufacturer, Highland Falls, Orange Co., N. Y., with stamp for return postage 2t

—STORE ROOM FOR RENT.—The undersigned offers the store-room, known as Herlacher's old stand, at Centre Hall, for rent. The stand is a desirable one in all respects. Possession can be had any time after April 1st, by applying to J. HENRY KELLER at Centre Hall. tf.

—For coughs and colds use Green's Compound Syrup of Tar Honey and Bloodroot one of the most pleasant articles in the market.

FARMS TO LEASE.—
The undersigned wishes to lease 320 acres of land in Iowa for a term of years for improvement, 160 acres of which to be put under the plow next summer. These lands are among the best wheat lands of the state. For particulars inquire of
J. S. BARNHART,
16 nov 6m Bellefonte, Pa

—J. C. Brachbill jr., has reduced the price of Furniture & Bedding from ten to twenty per cent.

—Orders have been issued by Lieut. Col. P. Benner Wilson, for the inspection of the Fifth Regiment National Guards, in April.

—A. F. Kramer, of Penn, has moved on the farm of A. Dutweiler, dec'd in Haines.

—The excellent management of the Bush house, under the gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. M'Collum, is securing it a big run. Charges are reasonable for first class accommodation.

—A circular water-proof cape was found on Monday last, by J. H. Runkle, of the Loop where the owner can get it by paying cost of this notice.

—Spigelmyer has flitted to the Stone mill where he will keep store, and our readers there will find him a good fellow.

—Newman sells as much Clothing as half the other stores because he sells by far the cheapest. We do not see how he can stand it—but that is no ones business, only so folks save a great deal of money by purchasing Ready-made Clothing at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall.

—George W. Weight, teacher at Hublersburg, died a few day ago.

AARONSBURG PA.

For the Reporter.

The closing of the public schools in this place was signalized by an entertainment given by the 3rd grade in their room in the Academy building on the evening of 29th.

As soon as the doors were opened the anxious crowd commenced pouring in, until the room was literally packed, while quite a number were in no way able to gain admission. Some finding their cause hopeless sought consolation by keeping a continual shuffling and crowding in the hall, while others who were unable even to get within the hall, modestly took their chance for getting a stray glimpse or sound at the windows. The entertainment was opened, as custom has it, with a Salutatory and accordingly closed with a Valedictory. The intervening exercises consisted of essays, declamations dialogues and recitations. Each scholar from 'the "least unto the greatest" having his and her say. The exhibition was on the whole very interesting and did credit not only to the teacher and scholars but also to the town. It is the first one of its kind held here for several years and hence the novelty of the affair added weight to the performances. We think we can truthfully say, that no one left, without being benefited in some way. Either they were instructed or their patience was considerably strengthened by being compelled to listen for three hours and a half to the exercises.

SPECTATOR.

THOMAS A. HICKS. H. K. HICKS
Bellefonte, 3 Mo-10, 1877.

TO OUR FRIENDS & CUSTOMERS:

We believe there is going to be a general revival of business of all kinds, and especially in our line, for hardware was never lower than at the present time. It has been on a gradual decline for years, and is certainly at the bottom now. We have bought a large stock of all kinds of goods at these low figures, and we intend to sell at lower prices than hardware was, or ever will be offered in Bellefonte. This is the time to buy, for you can positively get bargains from us. We defy competition, either in prices or quality of goods. We intend that no one shall undersell us. We have been barely keeping up the variety for some time back in order to take advantage of the low figures at the right time. We have now on hand 300 kegs Nails, over 100 doz. Door Locks and Latches, and Glass, Shovels, Hoes, Forks and all kinds of leading goods in proportion, which we propose to sell at the lowest CASH prices.

We have a very full line of Coach Makers' goods, all kinds of Wood Work, and Patent and Plain Wheels, Circles, Schackles, Drilling, &c., at the lowest prices.

FOR BLACKSMITHS.—We have a Norway Rod that we warrant and sell on trial. Vices and Bellows, and best Charcoal Iron; also Common Iron that is usually sold at very low prices.

FOR PAINTERS.—We offer special inducements in Pure Lead, Oils, Brushes, &c.

We have the sole agency for the celebrated Imperial Cast Steal Ohio Plows, formerly sold by Burnside & Thomas. They are warranted to give satisfaction. We also keep a full line of repairs for them.

We have a very full line of Cook Stoves and give a written guarantee with each one, if wanted.

Will cheerfully give any one our lowest prices who want them through the mail.

THOS. A. HICKS & BRO.,
Allegheny st., opposite Loeb's Store.

DO NOT ATLOW THE FROGS TO BE PARED.

The frog of the foot of every horse is the natural support of the foot, and should never be cut away except to remove the rough edges which occasionally appear from common wear. At a late meeting of the farriers and horseshoers in Wilmington, Del., there was a great deal said in condemnation of the manner in which horses are shod, especially in the rural districts. A lecturer, a veterinary surgeon (according to the New York Herald), said that "the frog of the foot was often pared away so artistically to make a neat job that the tendon or muscle that extended down the leg, over what is known as the pulley bone, and gave the foot its motion, was often injured, and then the horse would be weak in the legs, and blunder. He severely characterized the habit of burning the hoof with a red hot shoe to make it fit, and said there ought to be a law passed to hang any blacksmith who would use red hot shoes in this way. The shoe should be fitted to the shape of the foot, rather than the foot fitted to the shoe."

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following petitions for license, have been filed in the Prothonotary's office, and application will be made to the court to grant the same at April term next.

Jon. Kreamer.	Tavern,	Penn twp
G. Hagg.	"	Spring "
Alex. Harpster.	"	Harris "
Daniel Crouin.	"	Rush "
W. S. Long.	"	Haines "
John Ocker.	"	Miles "
D. H. Ruhl.	Saloon,	Snowshoe "
Jeff Hays.	Tavern,	Rush "
Elizabeth Kunes.	"	Eaglville
W. S. Musser.	"	Millheim.
Jno. Spangler.	"	Centre Hall.
Catharine Smith.	Saloon,	Snowshoe "
J. G. Uzzle.	Tavern,	" "
I. D. Boyer.	"	Haines "
S. H. Kunes.	"	Liberty "
Julius Seigworth.	"	Boggs "
Henry Robb.	"	Walker "
Robert Lloyd.	"	Philipsburg.
John Ramsdale.	"	"
Hiram Harris.	"	"
Jas Passmore.	"	"
Richard Hays.	"	"
C. A. Faulkner.	"	"
Adam Baum, jr.	wholesale L S	Bellefonte
Chas. Brown.	"	"
G. W. Downing.	Saloon,	"
John Dougherty.	Tavern,	"
John Bradley.	"	"
H. C. Yeager.	Saloon,	"
Daniel Garman.	Tavern,	"
John Anderson.	Saloon,	"
Edward Brown.	Tavern,	"
Fred. Smith.	Saloon,	"
William Dolan.	Tavern,	"
R. V. Shaffer.	"	Howard.
John Odenkirk.	"	Potter twp.
M. L. Leitzel.	"	"
Frank M'Cullum	Hotel	Bellefonte.
Jackson Roush	Tavern	Rebersburg
G. C. Breon.	"	Gregg "
Moses Strous.	Saloon	Bellefonte boro "
Peter Weber.	"	Philipsburg "
Simon Freedman.	Wholesale L S	"
Mrs Rachel Haywood.	Saloon	"
Wm. J. Keller.	Tavern	Rush twp.
John Coperhaven	"	Taylor "
Joel Kling.	Saloon	Jacksonville
Saml. and Shadrach Steffy,		Tavern
Ferguson twp.		

A. WILLIAMS.
Prothonotary.

SHERIFF SALES.—

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias levari facias and venditioni exponas there will be exposed to public sale in the Court House at Bellefonte, on Saturday, the 21st day of April, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate of the defendants, to wit:

All that certain building and lot of ground, situate in Spring and Benner twps Centre county, Pa. Bounded on the north by public road leading from Willow Bank to Roopsburg, on the east by lot supposed to belong to one Hockenberry, on the south by public road leading from Reynolds' Mill to Roopsburg, and on the west by lands of H. Brockerhoff, containing about 9 acres of land. Said building being a frame paper mill, 209 feet in length, the central part being two stories high with basement 40 feet in width by 60 feet in length, the northern part or portion being one story in height and 30 feet in width, by 30 feet in length, and used or occuped for the manufacture of paper. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. F. Batcheller, J. S. Fisher, J. E. Shively and M. Fellows, trading as J. F. Batcheller & Co.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Rush twp, Centre co. bounded on the north by lands of Robert Kencade and C. Munson, east by Philipsburg and Tyrone turnpike, south by lands of Wm. Bates and C. Munson and on the west by lands of C. Munson, containing 6 acres, more or less. Thereon erected two two story frame dwelling houses, frame stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H. B. Wilcox.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Marion twp, Centre county. Beginning at a post on public road leading from Jacksonville to Fishing Creek, thence north 30½° west 258 perches to a post, thence south 56° west 50 perches to stones thence south 28¼° east 2?4 perches to a post in public road thence along said road, north 53¾ perches to the place of beginning, containing 82 acres and 44 perches and allowance, about 65 acres cleared, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George A. Beck.

ALSO,

All that certain building and lot of ground, situate in Snowshoe township Centre co., Bounded on the west by lot of J. M. Criesman, north by street, east by lot of the Advent Church, and south by lands of the Snowshoe railroad Co., and is a two story plank frame building about 44 feet front and 32 feet in depth and about 22 feet high, the ground covered by said building and so much other ground immediately adjoining thereto and belonging to def'ts as is necessary for the ordinary and useful purposes of the same. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of G. W. Weaver, Jesse Fravel and Henry Witherite, trustees of Snowshoe city council, No. 274, Order United American Mechanics, owners or reputed owners and D. H. Yeager, Jos. Thompson, Geo. W. Weaver, S. Y. Lucas and Abel Campbell, building committee.

ALSO,

All that certain building located on a lot or piece of ground situate in Walker twp. Bounded on the north by public road leading through Nittany valley, on the east by lands of J. M. Garbrick, and Daniel Lesh, and on the south and west by lands of Daniel Lesh. Is a two story frame dwelling house built in the shape of the letter L, fronting on the public road 36 feet by 34½ feet facing the east, the width of the front extending south being 15 feet and the part extending to the west being 20 feet and the respective lengths in the angle formed by the building being 21 feet facing the south and 14 feet facing the west. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Dr. P. S Fisher owner or reputed owner.

ALSO,

All those three lots of ground situate in Bellefonte. One thereof bounded on the north by 30 feet of Bishop street, on the west by J. B. Butts' 200 feet, south by Logan street 30 feet, east by lot of D. Woodring 200, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house. Another thereof bounded north by Turnpike, on east by heirs of Harris, dec'd, south by Valentine, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling, &c. The other thereof bounded north by turnpike 50 feet, on the west by Harris estate, south by Valentine & Co, east by an alley, thereon erected a two story dwelling house, etc. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles Brown.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in Bellefonte. Fronting on the west on Spring street, south by Reformed church parsonage, east by an alley and on the north by lot of A. Valentine, containing 50 feet front and extending back 200, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H. D. Yerger.

ALSO,

All the right title and interest of B. Ligget and J. I. Delong in the following described tracts of land in Liberty twp. One thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to Peter Lytle containing 506¼ acres and allowance bounded and described as follows viz: beginning at a post on the bank of Bald Eagle Creek, thence south 20° east 380 perches to a post, thence south 45° west 148 perches to a black oak, thence north 45° west 114 perches to a white oak, thence north 31° west 2?7 perches to a hickory on the bank of Bald Eagle creek thence north 25° east 30 perches to a post, thence north 40° east 230 perches to the place of beginning.

ALSO,

One other tract thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted Christopher Smith, containing 439 acres and allowance. Bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at an ash on the bank of Bald Eagle creek, thence south 20° east 380 perches to a pine, thence south 45° west 196 perches to a post corner of Peter Lytle, thence north 20° west 380 perches to a post on the bank of Bald Eagle creek, thence north 45° east 196 perches to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving 10 acres sold to George Revle, bounded and described as follows: beginning at a post on the the bank of Bald Eagle creek, thence south 18° west 39 perches to stones, thence north 72° east 38 perches to stones, thence north 16¼° west 44 perches to the bank of said creek, thence up said creek to place of beginning.

ALSO,

One other part of a tract surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to John Potter, containing about 100 acres. Bounded and described as follows: beginning at an ash on the bank of Bald Eagle Creek, corner of Christopher Smith, thence south 20° east 380 perches to a pine, thence north 45° east 70 perches to stones, thence 20° along line tract 97 acres and 134 perches of J. I. Delong, west to a post 288 rods on the bank of Bald Eagle creek, thence up said creek to the place of beginning, being the same premises purchased by article of agreement from John Irvin jr., by the said B. Liggett and J. I. Delong. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Liggett and J. I. Delong.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in the twp. of Union Centre county, bounded and described as follows: on the north by lands of Jacob Roff and Aaron R. Hall, on the east by lands of John Underwood, on the south by land of Calvin Peters and James Steer, on the west by lands of James Steer, Aaron R Hall and Jacob Roff, containing about 150 acres more or less, being part of a large tract of land in the warrantee name of John Hutton, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, thereon erected a two story dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. R. Hall.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage tenement or tract of land situate in Benner twp, Centre county, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of William P. Fisher, on the east by lands of Isaac Haupt, on the south by lands of Jas and Robert Henderson and others, and on the west by lands of William Alexander, containing 140 acres more or less, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of G W Thomas.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage tenement or tract of land situate in Union twp, Centre county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the Bellefonte and Philipsburg turnpike road, thence north 58° east 49¼ perches to stones by white oak, thence north 24° west 212 perches to a chestnut oak, thence north 62° west 140 perches to a chestnut sprout, thence east 18 perches to a chestnut, thence south 6° west 67 perches to a post, thence north 70° east 34 perches to a post on the said turnpike road, and thence along said road the several courses and distances thereof to a post the place of beginning, containing 173 acres and 142 perches and allowance, thereon erected a two and one half story frame dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Loughry.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by Lamb street, on the east by lot of E. C Humes, on the south by the lot of John Caldwell and on the west by lot of John Caldwell, fronting on the said Lamb street about 75 feet, and extending back about 120 feet, thereon erected a two story log house, frame warehouse, stable and other outbuildings Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of August Foucart.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage tenement or tract of land consisting of three lots situate in the town of Julian, in Huston twp, Centre county, Pa. Bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by railroad avenue, on the south by the Furnace property, on the east by a street and on the west by Furnace street fronting on railrod avenue 170 feet and extending back 160 feet to the said furnace property known and designated in the plan of said town as lots No. 4, 5, and 6, being the same lots of ground which Thomas S. Patchell and Mary A., his wife by deed bearing date the 14 Sept. A. D., 1872, granted and conveyed to the said Reuben W. Richards, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, theron erected a large two story Hotel building, frame stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Reuben W. Richards.

ALSO,

All the interest of defendants in all that messuage tenement lot or piece of ground with the appurtenances situated and being in College township, Centre county Pa., and known as the Oak Hall Foundry, bounded and described as follows: beginning at the line of land of John S. Foster, thence north 69½ degrees, west 24-7-10 perches to a stump, thence north 74 degrees west 5 4-10 perches, thence south 62 degrees, west 17 8-10 perches to lands of Rev. R. Hammill, thence by lands of said Hammill, south 22½ degrees east 37½ perches to land of J. G. Irwin, thence by lands of said Irwin, north 72½ degrees east 30 perches to turnpike road, thence south 7½ degrees, east 13 perches, to land of J. S. Foster, thence by land of said J. S. Foster north 52 degrees, east five perches, thence north 63 degrees, east 11 perches, thence 25 degrees, east 8¾ perches, thence north 32 degrees, west 14 perches, thence north 76 degrees, west 3 perches, north 21 degrees west 1 7-10 perches, thence north 69 degrees, west 7 perches, thence north 11 degrees east 4 3-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 10 acres and 48 perches, strict measure. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Adam & David Stover.

ALSO,

All those two certain Lots of ground situate in Madisonburg, Miles Township, Centre County Penna. Bounded and described as follows to wit: Each lot containing Sixty-six feet front on High street and extending from thence back 181½ feet to an alley and known to be Lots No 83 and 84 in the general plan of said town. Thereon erected a two Story dwelling house Wagonmaker shop and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of L. H. Fulmer.

The terms of above Sales are Cash and no deeds will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.

L. W. MUNSON
April 5. Sheriff

DAYLIGHT BANK ROBBERY AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The Boldest thing in the Taking Line on Record.

Indianapolis, March 21.—At noon today, when the banking-room was clear of customers, a stranger walked into the Indiana National Bank, at the north-east corner of Meridian and Washington sts., from the Washington street entrance, carrying a large box wrapped with paper, and securely fastened with cords. Mr. J. G. Blythe and other attaches of the bank were behind the counter, and accidently toward the rear end, but within plain view. The stranger set down the box in a gingerly manner, as if the contents were valuable, and then jumping suddenly upon it, reached over the iron railing of the counter which protects the cash department, grabbed the packages of bills, roughly estimated at $25,000, and was out of the street door like a flash. The bank attaches were dazed and dumbfounded at the suddenness of the act, and audacity of the thief, and it was fully half a minute before they could recover from their astonishment sufficient enough to give the alarm and pursue the bold robber, who ran fast to the first stairway, up which he darted, thence down a rear way into Court street, from whence he disappeared. So quick was the action that the officials cannot give anything like an accurate description of the rascal. The pursuit upon the sidewalk and consequent excitement at racted an immense crowd, and pursuit was had in a hundred different ways. A few minutes after the robbery, Charles Sanfoad, alias Cincinnati Charley, and Mike Welsh were discovered running in different directions, and apparently trying to attract attention from the real robber. Both these men were arrested, and will be held under suspicion of the felon act. There was abundant opportunity to plan the robbery, for from the Meridian street window the position of the money upon the counter could be seen plainly, and the robber had but to watch when the room was clear of customers to operate. A reward of $5,000 has been offered for the arrest of the robber and return of the money.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for April has made its appearance, and with it come illustrations of a most varied and interesting character. Here we have the ladies of the Wite House from Martha Washington down to Lucy Webb Hayes; all about the famous Tower of London; Pine Forest Industries: Southern Scenes; Manufacture of Indian Shawls, and a host of other subjects, besides entertaining stories and instructive information on many popular subjects, poetry, wit, humor etc., etc., from the pen of celebrated authors. It is certainly the cheapest and one of the most thorough magazines in the world. $2 50 to Frank Leslie, 537 Pearl Street, New York, will secure a copy of the Monthly, postpaid for one year.

MARRIAGES.

On 27 March, at the residence of the brides parents, by Rev. G. W. Bouse, Mr. Geo. K. Baker, of near Lemont, and Miss Kate N. daughter of John Kishel of Centre Hill.

On the 25th, by Rev. W. H. Groh, Mr. Samuel W. Coble and Miss Julia Ann Page, both from the vicinity of Linden Hall.

On 26 ult., Louis Eisele and Miss Nettie Krader, both of Potter twp.

DEATHS.

At Centre Hall, on Monday morning, 2, Mr. George Harpster, aged 79 years, 2 months and 11 days Mr. Harpster was the oldest residenter of this place.

On 30, at Millheim, the wife of B. O. Deininger, aged 46 years, 4 months, and 11 days.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.—January 19 by Shortlidge & Co.

White wheat, 1 35.	
Red " 1 35.	
Rye, 55.	
Corn, shelled, 45.	
Corn, cob, 40.	
Oats, 30.	
Barley, rye weight, 55.	
Cloverseed $9 to $9 25 per 64 pounds.	
Potatoes retail, 1 00	
Flour per barrel, wholesale, $6 75.	
" retail, $7 00.	
Nova Scotia plaster, ground, 10 00.	
Cayuga "	$9 00.
Anthracite coal:	
Chestnut per ton at yard,	$5 00.
Small stove, "	$5 25.
Stove, "	$5 25.
Egg, "	$5 00.
Broken, "	$5 00.

MILROY MARKET REPORT.—Jan. 31, by Sample & McNitt:

Wheat, red, $1.35.
Barley, 55.
Corn, 45.
Oats, to 28.
Rye, 55.
Cloverseed, $8.25.
Ground Alum Salt, $1.50.
Butter, 25
Eggs, 30.
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GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT FOR PICTURE FRAMES.

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At Greatly Reduced Prices.
At the Lowest Possible Prices.
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MOTTO FRAMES varnished, with glass and back complete for 35 cents.
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS 8x10 for 5 cents.
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The undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for lower prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of
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now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles, of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times.
JACOB DINGES Centre Hall.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—
Letters testamentory on the estate of Samuel Huston, late of Potter twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.
JAS. P. COBURN, Executor.
1 mar 6t. Aaronsburg, Pa.

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once. H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Portland, Maine 22 feb y

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8 mar 3m.

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From Geo. E. Letcher, firm of Wm. H. Letcher & Bro., Bankers, Fayette, Ohio. "We received the piano and think it a very fine-toned one out here. Waited a short time to give it a good test. If you wish a word in favor of it we will cheerfully give it."
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Letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Ruble, late of Potter township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated by law
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JAS. RUBLE,
A. LUCKENBACH,
8mar 6t. Executors.

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Best offer ever given. Money refunded upon return of Piano and freight charges paid by me (D. F. Beatty) both ways if unsatisfactory, after a test trial of five day. Pianos warranted for six years.
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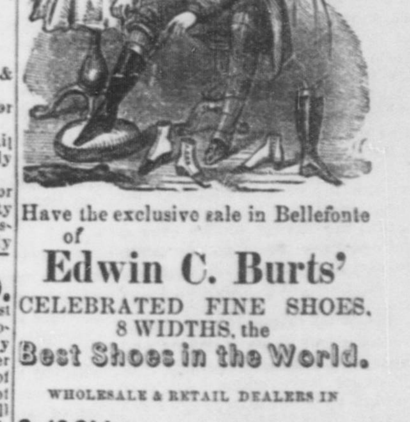
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It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1.00 per single vial; or $5.00 per package of five vials and $2.00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Company, 562 Broadway, New York. 29 mar. y.

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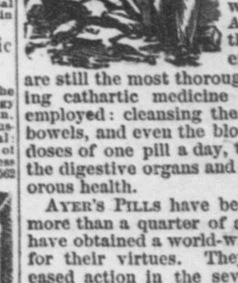
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Spouting made and put up of the best quality of tin at the lowest prices.
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MEN'S SUITS FOR $5 AND UP. MEN'S OVERCOATS, $3.50 UP.
MUSLINS FROM 5c A YARD UP. LADIES' HOSE, 5c A PAIR UP.
LADIES' COATS, SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, HATS, AND FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT THE VERY BOTTOM PRICES.
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BOUGHT AT ALL TIMES. GIVE US A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
GIVE US A CALL WHEN YOU COME TO TOWN--REMEMBER THE PLACE
—THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND OF Apr 27
S. & A. LOEB.

CUSTER'S BATTLE.

A Hostile Indian's Graphic Story of the Fight—What Red Horse Saw—Authentic Account of the Indian Losses.

Lieutenant-General Sheridan has just received an important statement concerning the Custer massacre from Colonel Wood, commanding the Cheyenne agency post. It is no less than the story of Red Horse, a sub-chief of the Minneconjoux Sioux, who assisted at this memorable fight. The story comes from a source which the interpreter states may be depended upon as trustworthy. It appears that on the twenty-fifth of February 229 Sioux, belonging to the Minneconjoux, Sans Arcs and Two Kettles bands arrived at the Cheyenne agency from the main hostile camp on Tongue river and surrendered, giving up their arms and all their horses—some 300 in number. The principal men of this party were Red Horse, Spotted Elk and White Eagle. The former, upon coming in at the agency, told Colonel Wood that he and his people wanted to behave themselves in future, and then, upon close questioning, told what he knew of the battle wherein Custer's command was annihilated.

The following is his story of the battle of "Greasy Grass creek," Little Big Horn:

On Greasy Grass creek was the main camp of the hostiles. At that time I was one of the head councilmen in that camp. The Uncapapas, Yanktonnais and Santees were camped northeast of me, on the right, facing the battlefield. The Minneconjoux, San Arcs, Two Kettles and Brules formed the center. On the left to the west were the Ogallallas and Cheyenne. On the morning of attack myself and several women were out about a mile from camp gathering wild turnips. Suddenly one of the women called my attention to a cloud of dust rising in the neighborhood of the camp. I soon discovered that troops were making an attack. We ran for the camp, and when I got there I was sent for at once to come to the council lodge. I found many of the councilmen already there when I arrived. We had no time to consult one another as to what action we should take. We gave directions immediately for every Indian to get his horse and arms; for women and children to mount their horses and get out of the way, and for young men to go and meet the troops. Among the latter was an officer who rode a horse with white feet. The Indians have fought a great many tribes of people, and very brave ones, too, but they all say that this man was the bravest man they had ever met. I don't know whether this man was General Custer or not. Some say it was. I saw the man in the fight several times, but did not see his body. It is said he was killed by a Santee Indian, who still holds his horse. This officer wore a large brimmed hat and a buckskin coat. In speaking of him the Indians call him the man who rode the horse with four white feet. There were two men of his description, looking very much alike, both having long yellowish hair. [It is believed that General Custer's hair was cut comparatively short at the time of his death.]

Some time before this fight we were camped on the Rosebud; but we moved, crossed over and struck a tributary of Greasy Grass creek, following it down to its mouth. We then crossed Greasy Grass creek and went into camp on the west bank. An Indian started to go to Red Cloud agency that day, and when a few miles from camp he discovered dust rising. He turned back and reported that a large herd of buffalo was approaching camp.

The day was very warm, and a short time after he reported this the camp was attacked by troops who had followed our trail down the tributary and crossed Greasy Grass creek a little above where we did and above the mouth of this tributary. They attacked the upper end of the camp, where the Uncapapas were. The women and children fled immediately down Greasy Grass creek a little way and crossed over. The troops set fire to the lodges. All the warriors then rallied and attacked this command in an overwhelming force and drove them in confusion across the creek. They forced them over a place below where they first crossed. The creek was very high and swift and several of the troops were drowned.

After driving this party back the Indians corralled them on the top of a high hill and held them there until they saw that the women and children were in danger of being taken prisoners by another party of troops which just then made its appearance below. The word passed among the Indians like a whirlwind and they all started to attack this new party, leaving the troops on the hill. From this hill to the point where the troops were seen below it was open ground all the way with the exception of the small tributary I spoke of before. As soon as we had finished this fight we all went back to massacre the troops on the hill. After skirmishing around awhile we saw the walking soldiers coming. These new troops making their appearance was the saving of the others.

The attack was made on the camp about noon. The troops, it appears, were divided, one party charging right into camp. We drove them across the creek. When we attacked the other party we swarmed down on them and drove them in confusion.

No prisoners were taken. All were killed. None were left alive, even for a few minutes. These troopers used very few of their cartridges. I took a gun and a couple of belts off two dead men. Out of one belt two cartridges were got; out of the other, five. It was with the captured ammunition and arms that we fought the other body of troops. If they had all remained together they would have hurt us very bad. The party we killed made five different stands. Once we charged right in until we scattered the whole of them, fighting among them hand to hand. One band of soldiers were right in the rear of us. When they charged we fell back and stood for one moment facing each other. Then the Indians got courage and started for them in a solid body. We went but a little distance when we spread out and encircled them. All the time I could see their officers riding in front and hear them, shouting to their men. It was in this charge that most of the Indians were killed.

We lost 136 killed and 160 wounded. We finished up this party right there in the ravine.

[General Sheridan is of opinion that "Red Horse" meant to say that 136 were killed and 160 were wounded during the entire engagement, and not in any one particular charge.]

The troops up the river made the first attack by skirmishing. A little while after the fight commenced with the other troops below the village. While the latter fight was going on we posted some Indians to prevent the other command from forming a junction. Some of the young men took the clothing off the dead and dressed themselves in it. There were several men among them who had citizen clothing. They then went up and attacked the other command in that way. Both banks of the river were very steep and difficult of ascent. Many of the troops were killed while crossing.

When they got on the hill they made some kind of fighting works and the fight was then carried on at a distance, the young men sometimes charging close up. The fight continued at long range until the walking soldiers came.

[This was the General Terry column, which arrived at a point near the battlefield on the night of the twenty-sixth of June.]

There are many little incidents connected with this fight, but I don't recollect them. I don't like to talk about that fight; if I hear any of my people talking about it I always move away.

A Stupid Son and a Mean Father.

The Southington (Ct.) *Sentinel* says: There is a man in this town between fifty and sixty years of age, who has steadily worked for his father until the present day; never had a dollar in his pocket; never went to church, wedding or funeral; never was on a car; never to a party; never spoke to a girl except to ask where her mother was; never had a holiday; and yet had his poll tax abated this year on account of poverty, while his father's estate is estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000.

PHANTOM FORTUNES.

The Jennens Estate as it is—The Chances of ever Realizing Anything from it.

On the borders of Suffolk and Essex, two miles from the old English market town of Lavenham, whose parish church, renowned for its exquisite tracery work and carving, is a monument of the pious munificence of the De Veres, stood at the close of the last century a sumptuous and stately mansion called Acton Place, razed to the ground more than forty years ago. It was not at that time an old house by any means, says the New York *Times*, from which we clip, having only been erected about 1720 by Robert Jennens, who had purchased the estate. This gentleman was a member of one of the first families who grew wealthy in the Birmingham trade. His father, Humphrey, acquired an enormous fortune in that town by button making and other metal work, and took up his abode at Erdington Hall in the neighborhood. He left several sons, who appear to have had souls above buttons, and set up as gentlemen, although we believe that the descendants of his brother make buttons at Birmingham to this hour. Charles Jennens—Humphrey's eldest son who attained manhood—married into the old Norman family of Burdett—the same of which the Baroness Burdett-Coutts is so worthy a scion—and seated himself at Gopsall in Leicestershire.

Robert, brother of Charles, seems to have resided in London, and to have been much in the army; he was *aide-de-camp* to William III., and subsequently much occupied in real estate transactions. Although it does not appear that he was related to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, whose maiden name was the same as his, there was a close intimacy between them, and Mr. Robert Jennens was largely intrusted with the management of the vast and scattered properties, and the investment of the enormous hoards which John Churchill and his grasping wife were daily accumulating. With both Jennens and his wife—the descendant of an eminent Florentine family settled in England—the duchess was in constant correspondence, and most of her letters contain an allusion to their only child, William. This William Jennens was godson—some scandal mongers even hinted that he was son—of King William III., page to George I., and lived thirty-eight years into the reign of George III. He inherited from his father, whom he survived seventy-three years, a large fortune, and probably derived more from his uncle, since it is difficult otherwise to account for his fortune being at his death so colossal, inasmuch as Robert Jennens' letters to the duchess do not indicate that he was more than affluent, and William, though living far below his income, was not a miser, but lived at Acton Place in handsome style, noted for his luxurious table, and had a house in Grosvenor square, the best place of residence in London. But at his death it was found that he had, besides large real estate, accumulated upward of two millions sterling, a sum almost unknown up to that date. When he died, in 1798, the dividends on most of his stocks and the interest on his mortgages had not been claimed for years. In his iron chest were bank notes of 1788, to the amount of £19,000, and several thousand new guineas. He had never employed a regular steward.

A will was found in his pocket, but unsigned. His servant explained that Mr. Jennens went to execute it at his lawyer's, but finding that he was without his spectacles deferred doing so. On what little points do our fortunes sometimes turn. This omission cost several people hundreds of thousands sterling. In the absence of a will the realty passed to the heir-at-law. This was the descendant of his father's oldest brother, Charles, of Gopsall, whose daughter and heiress married William Hanmer. By him she had a daughter, Hester, wife of Assheton Curzon. They had a son, Penn. He married Lady Sophia, heiress of Earl Howe, and that earldom becoming extinct, was revived in the person of her son. Thus the present Earl Howe owns at this day the real estate of William Jennens. Now, for his personalty. In default of a will duly executed, administration with the will annexed was on the sixth of July, 1798, granted to William Lygon, Esq., and Right Hon. Mary Viscountess Andover, the cousins german once removed, and nearest of kin of the said deceased. They were the grandchildren of his aunts, and a step nearer to him than the inheritors of the real estate, but not so near in direct male descent. The connection of his father and mother with the Marlboroughs was brought to light by this devolution of the personalty, inasmuch as there was found among the papers at Madresfield—the seat of Lord Beauchamp, head of the Lygon family—a series of letters between the Jenneses and the Marlboroughs, which Lord Beauchamp published last year; probably at the instance of his accomplished father-in-law, the late Earl Stanhope, the historian. But it is notable that neither the Curzon nor the Beauchamp pedigree in the "Peerage" refers to the source of so much of their property.

Here, then, is the history of the man who is supposed to be awaiting heirs. From some inexplicable circumstance the idea got abroad that it remained unappropriated, and it must be presumed that certain cunning persons connected with the law have found it profitable to encourage this fond delusion. A quarter of a century ago the *Gentleman's Magazine* printed a statement to the effect that:

"The long litigated case of the Jennings estate has been settled by the court of chancery. The property lies principally in the county of Suffolk, and at one period was estimated at £7,000,000, but only one-half of that amount has been divided by the late decision. Two claimants reside in Chelmsford. One, a journeyman painter, has received £500,000."

But next month follows an explanation to the effect that:

"Our correspondent, it appears, derived his information indirectly from the painter himself, who, much advanced in years, having been called to town to attach his signature to some document connected with the proceedings in his behalf, fancied that he had by his autograph secured the property!"

The editor proceeds to state that he had received a communication from the Jennens Family Association, from which he is led to believe that all the chancery "doubts" as to the rightful owners are not yet dispelled, and that all the claimants may still indulge the idea that they have yet a chance of the prize. That claimants, here at all events, continue to do so, is evident from a recent paragraph in the New Haven *Palladium*, of Feb. 3d, where we read that:

"The American heirs of the Jennings estate in England held a meeting at Bridgeport, Conn., on the thirty-first of January, two hundred being present. Competent agents will be employed to thoroughly prepare the case. The estate is valued at $80,000,000, of which $60,000,000 is in personalty. The English courts have rejected the claim of the English branch of the family."

We have no doubt of it, nor have we any that they will do precisely the same by that of the American branch. That somebody, however, has made, and hopes to make, a snug thing out of this delusion we also feel assured. This sort of game goes on all the time, and it is but a few years since two rogues who had served in a lawyer's office, and while there contrived to obtain points in the family history of various persons, received for a length of time large sums of money on the assurance that they were agents of the Lord Chancellor, who had directed them to inquire into the claims certain persons had to estates which he desired to apportion among the heirs. If persons here who imagine themselves to be interested in English estates, had a grain of sense in their heads, they would subscribe an adequate sum, and then apply to the British consul to nominate some respectable Englishman, conversant with family history, and matters akin thereto, to institute inquiries, a course which would speedily elicit the truth.

A sailor was recently brought before a magistrate for beating his wife when the magistrate attempted to reach his heart by asking him if he did not know that his wife was the "weaker vessel." "If she is, she oughtn't to carry so much sail," replied Jack.

A Balky Cow Surrenders to Steam.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says: A ranch hand arrived by the San Rafael ferry in charge of a milch cow and its young calf, which he was to deliver to a family residing in the Western Addition. He tied the legs of the calf, dispatched it to its destination on a truck, and followed up Clay street, leading the cow by a stout halter with a long, flat, strong leather shank. He had little trouble till he got between Kearney and Dupont streets, when the cow planted its forelegs at a resolute angle of forty-five degrees with the street railroad track. The driver exhausted every variety of cow-dozing known to the profession. He went ahead and tried to pull her along; he went behind and argued with her by twisting her tail into a short and cracking spiral; he tried various devices kindly suggested by the crowd that had gathered around, and finally fell back on the eloquent and effective profanity fashionable on a thoroughly conducted dairy ranch.

But the cow was stubborn and wouldn't move, and the desperate vaquero had just come to the conclusion that he could only wait helplessly and witness the terrible telescopic tragedy with the dummy of the next up train, when an ingenious and airily dressed young Barbary coaster took the job off his hands. He slipped the end of the halter shank flatwise through the slot in the street railroad track and dropped it on one side of the moving wire beneath, then he reversed his attenuated cane and slipped it through and past the wire on the other side; then he twisted the hooked top of his cane around, caught the end of the shank, drew it up through the slot, tied it with the slipping knot round the standing part of the shank, then drew the knot through the slot and tight round the wire. The halter shank stretched out, but it was of the toughest and best tanned leather; the cow's horns cracked, but declined to come out of her head; the vertebræ of her neck elongated, but stuck to the remainder of her body; there was an instant abnormal strain on the engines over the hill, and a clatter of the great wheel in the Kearney street well for taking up the slack, then the cow reluctantly raised one foot set and it down again quick, then another and set it down quicker, and then she surrendered to the superior powers of steam and wire cable and trotted rapidly off. With head down and tail up, like an eager and well trained setter beating a stubble field for birds, she went over the hills and far away. Dexter couldn't have made as good time up the grades. John Gilpin's ride never attracted so many astonished eyes. As she went over the divide and let out a link or two on the down grade the train men at the terminus were thrown into a temporary panic at the new and inexplicable dummy bearing down on them, but one of them had the presence of mind to cut her loose before she was drawn in and cut into steaks on the friction wheels. She was a little out of breath and a trifle astonished at her own outcome of speed, but she was cured of balking, and continued without further trouble on to her new residence.

How a Jewess Married a Christian.

The Nashville *American* says: Mr. H. L. Oliver, a young lawyer of good standing at the Nashville bar and of respectable family connections, was married to Miss Hannah Weil, daughter of Mr. S. Weil, of this city, at her father's residence, Friday evening, by Justice Creighton. Feeling that her parents would oppose the match, as it is against the Jewish creed to intermarry with other people, she went to her father, and put to him the following insurmountable interrogatories:

"Father, how old am I?"

Father—Nineteen years old, my daughter.

Daughter—When does a young lady become of lawful age?

Father—At the age of eighteen.

Daughter—Then I am free to act for myself, am I not, father?

Father—I see no objection to it.

Daughter—Well, then, Mr. Oliver loves me ever so much, and I love him ever so much. I want you to consent to our marriage, for if you do not I fear we will have to run away, and I'd much rather be married at home.

The father was very much astonished at her pointed inquiries, and more so when he found her betrothed a Christian gentleman, but, after pondering the matter awhile, gave the sensible response: "Well, if you are bound to marry, I would rather you would be quietly married at home."

And so the young people were married and left for Huntsville that evening.

A Romantic Life.

Miss Cora Dickson, a young girl of twenty-two, arrived in Paris the other day from South America. Her life has thus far been a checkered one. At the age of fifteen, tired of the monotony of home, she ran away from her father's house with a large sum of money. She cut her hair short and donned a boy's garb. After becoming in succession a cabin boy, a clerk, and a horse dealer, she turned up in Buenos Ayres, where she entered the army, still disguised. She distinguished herself in the service, and became a colonel. Some months ago, at a meeting of officers, she quarreled with one of those present. A duel followed, and she killed her adversary. On examining the dead man's papers, she found that she had killed her oldest brother, who had left home when she was two years of age. Horror stricken, she threw herself at the bishop's feet, who promised to intercede with her father.

The Empress Charlotte.

It is said that the health of the Empress Charlotte, the unfortunate wife of the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, continues to improve, though there seems no prospect of her ever regaining her reason. It would be, indeed, only to be made intensely wretched if, with her reason, her intense love did not wane. It is said that her already great beauty has increased. She lives in an imaginary world, talks with imaginary visitors and friends and finds solace in this harmless delusion, while she ignores the people around her as if they were not. So far is this notion carried that she disdains the services of a maid, and performs her own toilette. To maintain the opinion that she is still empress, upon which her life seems to depend, one special copy is printed for her of *The Almanach de Gotha*, that unquestionable witness of high birth, in which the court of Mexico holds its place as in 1867.

A Remarkable Man.

The British House of Commons has a very remarkable member in the person of Mr. Kavanagh, a country gentleman, of ancient family and great estate in Ireland. Although born without legs or arms, he rides, drives, and does all, and indeed more than all, that most men do, and his dexterity is such as to lead to the conclusion that nature must have given him at the shoulder joint something which answers the purpose of a hand. In 1765 there was living in Somersetshire, England, a farmer scarcely less remarkable. He was born without arms or shoulders, but endowed with such extraordinary strength and dexterity that he could, by some contrivance, do almost the same as other men. His teeth were so amazingly strong that he could lift ten pecks of beans with them, and with his feet could throw a sledge hammer further than other men could with their arms. He married, as has also Mr. Kavanagh.

Rather Expensive.

An Englishman writes from Paris that a new fashion in ladies' stockings is being introduced. The stocking is of thick white or pink silk, the clock being of solid but flexible gold, something like an ordinary snake chain, about as thick as a man's little finger, and ornamented with pearls. The price of these simple articles of dress is only 500 francs a pair, which seems very cheap. With eighteen-button gloves at twenty shillings a pair, and ball dresses which cost from 120 to 300 guineas apiece, we shall soon attain an Arcadian simplicity of toilet, and a man who has say £2,000 a year will be able to let his wife and one daughter go to about one dance each during the season.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The porter of the New York stationary house of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., for the past year has been stealing large quantities of the steel pens the firm manufacture, and doing a good business with dealers. He had bought a house and was rapidly accumulating money when arrested......While Wm. J. Rutter, of Pottstown, Pa., was confined to his bed by sickness, the party working at the books discovered a discrepancy, which led to the accounts of the sick man being overhauled and the development of a deficiency of $17,000......Snow fell in the mountains of Utah for twelve consecutive days. Numerous snowslides have occurred, and during one of them two men were killed......On the retirement of Justice David Davis from the bench of the supreme court, letters of regret and compliment passed between himself and the other members of the board......Michael Merriman, of Rock Creek Center, Ind., who had just arrived home from a lunatic asylum, shot and fatally wounded his eighteen-year-old son and also shot his sixteen-year-old son, inflicting a wound which will undoubtedly prove mortal. The insane man then blew out his own brains......The contestants of the Vanderbilt will withdrew their opposition when the case was called before the surrogate......The Colorado potato bug has been discovered in a live condition at Bremen, having been carried there in American goods. Efforts are being made to exterminate the pests......A five-story iron building in Franklin street, New York, occupied by Bullock, J. B. Locke and a number of other dealers in dry goods, was completely burned. The losses aggregated $140,000, on which there was a partial insurance......Smith M. Dancer, of Ohio, is to contest the will of his late niece, Mary, who recently died in New York, leaving nearly a million dollars to charity......Peace has been concluded between the Transvaal republic and Secocoeni, the native African chief, the latter agreeing to pay an indemnity of two thousand cattle and acknowledge himself a subject of the Transvaal republic.

The Turkish troops are reported as committing the most outrageous crimes in the localities where they are encamped......Two laborers were killed by the caving of earth in the tunnel connected with the waterworks of Baltimore, Md......The commission appointed in France to investigate the vine blight, report that twenty-five departments have been ravaged by the phylloxera to such an extent as to greatly diminish traffic, cause much suffering among the inhabitants, and to reduce the taxes to such an extent as barely to pay for their collection. The committee recommend the complete isolation of the infected districts from the rest of the vine-growing country......The khedive of Egypt has renewed and confirmed his father's gift of "Cleopatra's Needle" to the British government. Steps are being made for its speedy removal to London......Smallpox prevails to a considerable extent in London......The bark Louisberghaus, from Liverpool for Baltimore, salt laden, grounded on Lookout Shoal, North Carolina, and six of the crew were drowned while attempting to escape in boats......Dispatches from Richibucto, New Brunswick, state that a night express train struck the body of a man lying on the track, but investigation showed that he must have been dead when the train struck him, as there were many knife wounds and the throat was cut. The body was identified, by papers in the pocket, as being that of James Kingan, the defaulting New York merchant, who disappeared a few days previously. United States bonds to the value of $8,770 were found on his person. He was traveling on a train which stopped a few moments at this station, and it is presumed he stepped outside for fresh air, and was either murdered or committed suicide. In the latter case he must have cut his throat and then walked a short distance and laid himself across the track......A daring scoundrel cut the telegraph wires a few miles out of Pittsburgh, Pa., and sent a dispatch to the express messenger of an incoming train, ordering him to turn over his car to J. H. Brooks at Templeton and report at an office further back. The dispatch being signed by the express superintendent, the messenger concluded it was all correct, and when a man appeared at Templeton and showed a dispatch authorizing him to take the car to Pittsburgh the messenger quickly vacated. The thief took the goods to the depot where they were regularly checked off and put on a wagon to go to the office, the bogus messenger going with them. On the road, however, he got off the vehicle and disappeared, when it was discovered he had opened a safe and stolen $4,000 in money.

The government suit against Jacob Rehm for $1,000,000, for fraud, in connection with the Chicago whisky ring, is to be carried on vigorously......The secretary of the treasury has issued the forty-third call for five-twenty bonds of May and November, 1865. The call is for $500,000 registered and $9,500,000 coupon bonds......The report of East Indian affairs for the fiscal year of 1875-76 shows a deficit of $13,000,000, and the estimates for '76-7 place the deficiency at $30,400,000, on account of the famine, decrease of revenue occasioned thereby, and the immense works of improvement, which have been undertaken in order to give the populace work to keep them from starving......The Samana bay transaction is again being agitated......The steamship City of Chester brought $500,000 in bar silver from England......Unknown parties murdered Ebenezer Large and his son, John, who slept in the store of Fielder Magruder, in the District of Columbia, and after robbing the establishment, set fire to it and burned it to the ground......The business portion of Bismarck, Dakota Territory, including two hotels, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $250,000; no insurance....Fifteen women received the degree of M. D., from the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania......Dr. W. C. Pike, of Chicago, shot and killed Stephen S. Jones, editor of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, for alleged criminal intimacy with Mrs. Pike. The murderer gave himself up to justice......At a $30,000 fire in the rear of the American House, Boston, a number of persons were severely injured. Mr. Rice, the proprietor of the American, was so scared by the fire as to cause death......White scoundrels attacked a cabinful of Chinese laborers, at Chico, California, murdering five and mortally wounded another......President Hayes appointed Fred'k. Douglass, the colored orator, to be marshal of the District of Columbia.

Michael Zing, of Buffalo, was suffocated by coal gas while asleep, and his wife is expected to die from the same cause......Charges against Assistant Secretary of the treasury Conant are now being investigated. He is said to be implicated in the recently-discovered frauds, whereby the government was defrauded out of two million dollars in interest on bonds......The favorable condition of American securities in European markets is a matter of congratulation......Fears of the overthrow of the Cabal government in Hayti is made manifest by the constant arrest of supposed conspirators......By the explosion of a boiler in Hunter Bros.' sawmill at Worthington, Ind., two of the Hunter brothers, two brothers named Bender, and a fifth man were instantly killed. Several others were more or less injured......The World Mutual Life insurance company of New York city is required to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed......The Codman building in Boston, occupied by a number of business firms, was burned. Loss, $51,000......Peter B. Sweeny, one of the former "ring" magnates of New York city, has returned from France, where he has resided since the grand *exposé* of the immense frauds......The steamer Gov. Garland was burned on the Arkansas river, with her cargo of 650 bales of cotton. She was worth $25,000, and carried an insurance of $15,000......Pitcher & Co.'s furniture factory at Athen, Ohio, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $30,000; uninsured......The will of the late Oliver Ames bequeathes, among other sums, $50,000 for a public library in North Easton, Mass.; $10,000 for a parsonage for the Unitarian parish of the same town; $10,000 to keep the church and parsonage in repair; $50,000 for public school purposes in the town of Easton; $50,000 to the town of Easton, and $50,000 to the same town for highways and public roads......Four colored men were hanged at Aiken, S. C. for murdering two inoffensive Germans. They died comparatively easy, in the presence of nearly five thousand persons. Previous to the execution, they confessed the crime, and admitted the killing of two other men and the burning of a Baptist church. Gov. Hampton respited the fifth of the desperadoes.

Joseph Goss was fined $250 for violating the laws of Kentucky, by engaging in a prize fight, and, being without funds, was committed to jail until the fine is paid......After a short visit to the West, Gen. Grant, with his wife and youngest son, will embark for a two-years tour of Europe, traveling in an unostentatious manner......The Fort Pitt boiler works, at Pittsburgh, Pa., were destroyed by fire. Loss, $140,000; insurance, $25,000. Wilson, Snyder & Co., founders, also lost $15,000, of which they will receive $10,000 insurance, and Mansfield & Co., brass finishers, lost $20,000; fully insured......The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel*, which was established in 1785, and the *Constitutionalist*, which was established in 1799, have been consolidated, and appear under the name of the *Chronicle and Constitutionalist*......Advices from China state that many deaths are occurring in Corea on account of the famine......Iglesias, now in this country, has issued a manifesto claiming the Mexican presidency......During the fierce snowstorm of the night of St. Patrick's day, the Red Star steamer Rusland, from Antwerp for New York, went ashore at Long Branch, N. J., and struck so hard as to preclude the possibility of saving her. The life saving men, stationed on the coast, were quickly on hand and rescued the 250 people who were on board. The cargo may be saved in part. The vessel struck on the sunken cargo of grindstones of a steamer lost twenty years' previous, and within sight of the stranded Amerique, which went ashore some weeks ago......An express car on its way from Mobile to New Orleans, was boarded by a man, who shot the messenger through the hand, caught up a $500 money package, jumped from the car and escaped.

An unknown man committed suicide in Kingsbridge, N. Y., by jumping from the mountain side into a railway cut, a distance of ninety feet......A telegram from Zaza says a six hours' obstinate fight took place between the Turks and Bosnians near Bonaventura. Both sides suffered heavily......Samuel C. Bell, formerly cashier of the Hatboro (Pa.) national bank, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for embezzling funds of the institution......Ex-Gov. Emory Washburne, L.L.D., died at Cambridge, Mass., at the of age seventy-seven......One of the most powerful locomotives on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad exploded at Keyser, W. Va., killing the fireman and severely injuring the engineer......President Burgers, of the Transvaal republic, in southern Africa, favors union with Great Britain......The sultan of Turkey, in his speech at the opening of the legislative body, put the fault of the present disastrous state of the financial condition of the country upon the intrigues which have been consummating since the Crimean war, and have kept Turkey under the expense of constantly providing material for possible hostilities......Successful religious revivals are being held in Albany, N. Y......A colored man named Edward Wells murdered a peddler, known as William O'Brien, near Buckhead, Ga., by striking him with an ax. Wells then sold the goods of the murdered man and was preparing to decamp when arrested....The United States supreme court has decided that a State has the constitutional right to deny an insurance company, belonging in another State, permission to transact business within its boundaries......Postmaster-General Key, in writing to an inquirer, stated that when a vacancy occurred in his department in the Southern States, preference would be given to Republicans in making the selection......The prospects of the English grain crop are good......Major Reno, who commanded a portion of Custer's regiment on the fatal day of the massacre, and who gallantly saved his followers from Custer's fate, is on trial by courtmartial for improper proposal to a fellow officer's wife, and the prospects is that he will be dismissed from the service.

Railway Wheels of Paper.

The infinite variety of purposes to which paper is applied in the empire of Japan, says the London *Echo*, has astonished all Europeans who have visited that country. They have literally found paper, paper everywhere, and in all shapes and forms. The Japanese, however, with all their ingenuity in this direction, would never have dreamt of making paper wheels for railway carriages.

This, nevertheless, is being done at Sheffield at this moment, and we have seen a sample of the work. The paper wheels have steel tires, made with an inside flange and cast iron boss. On each side of the boss and tire steel plates 3.16 inch thick are bolted, and the space between the plates is filled with compressed paper. The paper is composed of what are known as "strawboards," and these are made to adhere to each other by means of rye paste. The combined layers of paper are next subjected to hydraulic pressure to the extent of 2,000 tons for the space of four or five hours, and then dried in a heated air bath.

The final thickness of the prepared paper is about three and a half inches, and, as may be imagined, the quantity of strawboard packed into this concentrated space by the giant force of the hydraulic ram is something enormous. Still a certain amount of elasticity remains to the substance, and this—in union with its homogenity and singular smoothness of grain and texture—constitutes one of its highest qualifications for the duty it will presently have to perform. Lathes, slide rests and sharp cutting tools are made to shape the compressed paper into discs of the proper size, and under a pressure of four hundred tons these are then forced into the tires. The steel protecting plates are subsequently bolted to the inner and outer paripherics of the wheels, and after a finishing touch in the latter they are ready to be keyed on their axles and placed under the railway carriages.

It is understood that experiments both in America and in this country have gone to prove the great superiority of paper railway wheels over those of steel or wrought iron, and that the brake, however suddenly and sharply applied, does not injure them in the least.

A Wonderful Gorilla.

A gorilla has "so endeared himself" to the people of Berlin, as Mr. Moncure Conway explains it, that "the other day, when he fell ill, the whole capital was in a state of alarm and sorrow quite equal to that which this country suffered when the Prince of Wales was ill. Bulletins of the gorilla's condition were printed and eagerly sought." This wonderful animal enters a company leaning on the arm of his attached custodian, and gives entire satisfaction to those who are curious concerning his intellectual ability. His intelligence is almost human, but his large heartedness is what most touches those around him. He is affectionate, courteous and polite; is never greedy or grasping, and responds to every kindness. Mr. Conway relates the following of the chimpanzee that lately died in London: Having seen its keeper turning a key in a padlock, it gave indications of a desire to have the lock, and, on receiving it, tried vainly to turn the key; it could not, with its imperfect hand, get the exact twist. But having seen the thing done, it appeared to set its heart on achieving the same result. Failure only stimulated its anxiety to manipulate the padlock; it would si for hours trying, and trying, until at last its mind seemed to give way under the effort and excitement; it could not be induced to give up the task, and it is believed that the mental agitation brought on disease and death.

An Extravagant Editor.

John King Lovejoy, a character well known on the Pacific coast, where he was known in the double character of journalist and miner, recently died in Nevada. This story is told of him: "When conducting a newspaper in Downieville, being in need of funds, he started out through the mountains to get subscribers. He was gone two weeks. When he returned he passed his subscription book over to his partner. It showed a list of subscribers with sums set opposite amounting to some $2,500. All the subscriptions were marked 'paid.' The partner was rejoiced, and told Lovejoy how timely the money would be. 'What money?' asked Lovejoy. 'Why, this money that is subscribed here,' was the reply. 'That money,' said Lovejoy; 'why, I used all that up in expenses, and had to borrow money to come home.' Five or six years ago he bet a new coffin with a neighbor that he would live over a year. He said to us afterward: 'It was a good bet. I shall want the wooden overcoat before long, and it will be handy to have it around.'"

Wants to Write.

"I do not wish to live always, but I do want to write for your paper. It is my lowly aim in life to be a great writer. I want to be great. I want your advice on a few lines I send. I have a great intensity (*sic*) for travel. I will go anywhere and send back long letters." A peculiar appeal is this from a nepspaper mailbag; and these are the lines she sends: "Why doth the owl hoot and sleep by day, And sleepless hoot at night? Simply because the night's dim ray is better for his sight. And so with truth—she shineth out, At night as well as day; And ever knows what she's about, While others pass away." Advice: Don't be great. Whenever the "intensity for travel" comes on, take a trip to the kitchen.

A Tough Subject.

The Boston *Bulletin* says they had a tough subject in the inquiry room. Moody wrestled with him, and Sankey sang with him, but the man seemed to despair of forgiveness. Finally Moody asked him what heavy sin burdened his mind, and he confessed to having beat a newspaper publisher out of three years' subscription. The evangelist informed him that they did not profess to perform miracles, but if he would settle up his dues, with compound interest, and pay for three years more in advance, although they could not open the doors of the church to him, perhaps he might be naked in under the canvass.

AFTER an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's* Uterine *Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, tne most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

Capt. R. H. Young, U. S. Army, says: "*Sharps rifles are the best in the world*;" and so say hundreds of thousands of others who have used the "OLD RELIABLE" during the past twenty-seven years. Send to Sharps Rifle Co., Bridgeport, Conn., for illustrated price list, free.

More than fifty years have elapsed since *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* was first invented, during which time hundreds of thousands have been benefited by its use. Probably no article ever became so universally popular with all classes as *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*.

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes the growth of hair

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The Important Question.

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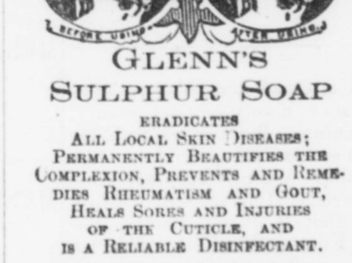
Pills which contain antimony, quinine and calomel, should be avoided, as severe gripings pains would be their only result. The safest, surest and best pills are *Parsons' Purgative or Anti-Bilious Pills*.

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NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle: Native	10½	11
Texas and Cherokee	09	10
Milch Cows	40 00	60 00
Hogs: Live	06	06
Dressed	06½	07¼
Sheep	05½	07½
Lambs	06½	08
Cotton: Middling	12½	12¾
Flour: Western: Good to Choice	7 05	8 25
State: Good to Choice	6 00	6 65
Wheat: Red Western	1 45	1 50
No. 2 Milwaukee	1 42½	1 42½
Rye: State	83	90
Barley: State	65	72
Barley Malt	1 5	1 25
Oats: Mixed Western	38	51
Corn: Mixed Western	56	56
Hay, per cwt	65	70
Straw, per cwt	70	80
Hops......76's—10 @15 ......75's	06	10
Pork: Mess	14 75	14 85
Lard: City Steam	11½	11¾
Fish: Mackerel, No. 1, new	18 00	19 00
" No. 2, new	9 00	9 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	4 75	5 25
Herring, Scaled, per box	16	18
Petroleum: Crude.......10⅜@10⅜ Refined		16⅜
Wool: California Fleece	23	30
Texas Fleece	24	28
Australian Fleece	38	41
Butter: State	23	25
Western: Choice	20	22
Western: Good to Prime	16	17
Western: Firkins	12	15
Cheese: State Factory	13	15
State Skimmed	05	07
Western	10	15
Eggs: State and Pennsylvania	17	17½
BUFFALO.		
Flour	7 00	10 00
Wheat: No. 1 Milwaukee	1 59	1 59
Corn: Mixed	50	5 ½
Oats	41	41
Rye	90	90
Barley	60	60
Barley Malt	1 00	1 10
PHILADELPHIA.		
Beef Cattle: Extra	06½	07
Sheep	05	07½
Hogs: Dressed	08½	09¼
Flour: Pennsylvania Extra	5 6 ½	5 62½
Wheat: Red Western	1 45	1 45
Rye	75	80
Corn: Yellow	55	55½
Mixed	54½	54½
Oats: Mixed	37	38
Petroleum: Crude.......13⅛@13⅛ Refined		1[illegible]
WATERTOWN, MASS.		
Beef Cattle: Poor to Choice	5 75	8 50
Sheep	2 50	6 50
Lambs	2 50	6 50



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SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and Cuts are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

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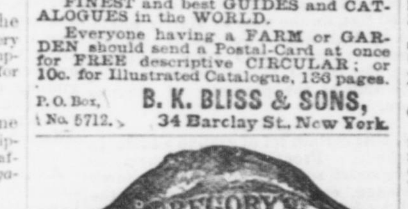
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Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Essex, ss.

June 5th, 1873, personally appeared Adolph Biornberg, made oath to the following certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn before me.

WM. STEVENS, J. P.

LAWRENCE CITY, Mass., June 9th, 1873.

We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph Biornberg for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, trustworthy, and in truth and veracity unspotted. His character is without reproach. M. BONNEY, Ex-Mayor, S. B. W. DAVIS, Ex-Mayor, GEORGE S. MERRILL, P. M., ROBERT H. TEWKSBURY, City Treas.

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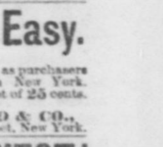
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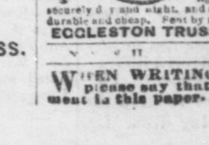
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